



ZAMBIA
2010 CENSUS OF POPULATION
AND HOUSING

AGRICULTURE ANALYTICAL
REPORT

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Foreword

The 2010 Census of Population and Housing was conducted between 16th October and 15th November 2010. Complete enumeration in all parts of the country was achieved by 30th November 2010. The 2010 Census of Population and Housing marked the fifth national population that Zambia has successfully conducted since independence in 1964. Previous censuses were conducted in 1969, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

This report presents detailed analysis of agricultural households-their characteristics and distribution based on data collected from the entire household population.

I would like to thank all our co-operating partners that supported the 2010 Census of Population and Housing. Special gratitude goes to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Kingdom AID (UKAID-formally DFID) and the African Development Bank (AfDB), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), namely the British Government, the Japanese Government, for providing financial, material and technical support to the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) and the Central Statistical Office (CSO) in particular during this mammoth national exercise.

I also wish to extend my sincere gratitude to the Zambian people for the support and cooperation during the census. I hope the information contained in this report will be effectively used by all to plan and deliver development to the people of Zambia.



Alexander B. Chikwanda, MP
Minister of Finance

February, 2014

Acknowledgement

The 2010 Census of Population and Housing was conducted between 16th October and 15th November 2010. However, the field enumeration was only concluded in all parts of the country on 30th November 2010. Scanning of the 2010 Census questionnaires started in April 2011, and was successfully concluded in August 2011. Data verification and development of edit and imputation specifications and programs started in May and was completed in November 2011.

I would like to commend and thank the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) for its commitment to take stock of its population including special groups by conducting the 2010 Census of Population and Housing. I would like to pay gratitude to the treasury headed by the then Secretary to the Treasury Mr. Likolo Ndalamei and the current Secretary to the Treasury Mr. Fedson K. Yamba for their personal commitment to the 2010 Census. The continued support from the Government is a great indicator of the importance attached to information for planning and monitoring the development agenda set forth.

I would also like to pay sincere gratitude to UNFPA, UKAID, USAID, and AfDB for the financial material and technical support so far rendered to the 2010 Census.

I take special mention of the National Census Committee chaired by the then Secretary to the Cabinet, Dr. Joshua L. Kanganja, assisted by Mr. C. Evans Chibiliti, the then Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet (Finance and Economic Development). I also acknowledge the immense contribution of the National Census Steering Committee, the Provincial Census Committees and the District Census Committees in supporting the day-to-day monitoring and supervision of the entire census operation at the national, provincial and district levels, respectively.

I extend sincere appreciation and gratitude to the various administrative and technical committees that spearheaded the preparation and execution of the 2010 Census of Population and Housing at different levels. These include the Cartographic Technical Committee chaired by the Surveyor General Mr. Danny Mubanga, Planning and Methodology Committee Chaired by Dr. Namunda Mutondo (UNZA), Census Publicity Committee chaired by Mr. Daniel Bowasi (former Director Human Resource and Administration, Ministry of Finance and National Planning) and the Data Processing Committee chaired by the late Dr. Jacob Mulenga from Centralized Computer Services Department (CCSD) of Ministry of Finance and National Planning.

I would further like to thank the 2010 Census Secretariat, in particular the former Deputy Director in charge of Social Statistics, Mr. William C. Mayaka, Mr. Iven Sikanyiti (Current Deputy Director in charge of Social Statistics), the former Census Manager, Mr. Richard Banda and the Current Census Manager Ms Nchimunya Nkombo, Mr Palver Sikanyiti (Deputy Census Manager), Mr Modesto Banda (Former Deputy Director – Agriculture and Environment Statistics),

Mr. Peter Mukuka (Deputy Director – Information, Research and Dissemination), Mr. Goodson Sinyenga (Deputy Director – Economic Statistics) and other members of the secretariat for their dedication and hard work during the most challenging and difficult stages of the Census. Special recognition goes to the Census analysis Team for the tireless work of putting this report together.

I would like to extend and recognize the contribution of the data processing staff for the hard work and commitment during the data capture and processing of the 3.2 million census questionnaires. Special mention should be made of the IT Manager, Mr. Frank Kakungu and his Assistant Ms. Catherine Mwape, Mr. Chanda Lubemba, Senior Systems Analyst (Examinations Council of Zambia), Ms. Barbra Muyabi, Mr. Michelo Munzele and Mr. Siphon Inambao for effectively and efficiently coordinating the entire data processing exercise.

I also thank the mapping and cartographic teams for their work during the preparatory phase. I extend gratitude to the Regional Statisticians for effectively supporting the 2010 Census exercise from preparation, enumeration and post enumeration phases. I also make mention of the Provincial Census Officers, all the Master Trainers and Assistant Master Trainers for effectively coordinating the census in the various provinces and districts of assignment. I thank all the Supervisors and Enumerators for the job well done and for enduring the challenges of census data collection. Special gratitude goes to staff of the Central Statistical Office and other institutions who all in one way or the other contributed to the successful conduct of the 2010 Census.

Finally but not at all the least, I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to the technical staff from the US Bureau of the Census, for their dedication and commitment during the development of edit and imputation specifications and programs, data verification and editing, tabulation of the 2010 Census data and demographic data analysis. The skills transfer and capacity building that was done during this process will continue to serve CSO for many years to come.

I also thank the two census advisors Dr. Jeremiah Banda from AfDB and Dr. Griffith Feeney from DFID for their technical support to the census.

I hope all stakeholders and data users will make effective use of this Analytical Report.



John Kalumbi
Director - Census and Statistics

February, 2014

Chapter 1: Country Profile - Zambia

1.0. Introduction

Zambia is a landlocked country in Southern Africa. It is located between latitudes 8° and 18° south and longitudes 22° and 34° east and covers a total area of 752,612 square kilometres (km²). The country is bordered by the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) to the north, Tanzania to the north-east, Malawi to the east, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Namibia to the South, and Angola to the west.

1.1. Administration

Zambia is administratively divided into ten provinces namely: Central, Copperbelt, Eastern, Luapula, Lusaka, Muchinga, Northern, North Western, Southern and Western provinces. At the time of the 2010 Census, Zambia had 74 districts, 150 constituencies and 1,430 wards. Lusaka is the Capital City of Zambia and seat of the government. The government comprises of the Central and Local Government.

1.2. Natural Resources

Zambia's vegetation is mainly made up of savannah woodlands and grasslands. It has a tropical climate with three distinct seasons, the cool and dry season, the hot and dry season and the hot and wet season. The country has abundant natural resources. It has five main rivers, namely Zambezi, Kafue, Luangwa, Luapula, and Chambeshi Rivers. In addition to these rivers, the country also has major lakes such as Tanganyika, Mweru, Mweru wa Ntipa, Bangweulu and the man-made lakes Kariba and Itzhi Tezhi.

Zambia has some of nature's best wildlife and game reserves affording the country with abundant tourism potential. The Luangwa and Kafue National Parks have one of the most prolific animal populations in Africa. The Victoria Falls in the southern part of the country is a major tourist attraction. It is also endowed with various minerals and precious stones such as copper, emeralds, zinc, lead and cobalt.

1.3. Languages

English is the official language of communication and instruction in Zambia. The main local languages are Bemba, Kaonde, Lozi, Lunda, Luvale, Nyanja and Tonga. Other than English, these languages are also taught in public schools and used on national television and radio, as well as other national documents. However, Zambia has a total of 73 dialects spoken across the country.

1.4. Religion

Zambia was declared a Christian nation in the 1996 constitution while upholding the right of every person to enjoy that person's freedom of conscience or religion.

1.5 Health

Health plays a critical role in the development of the country and no meaningful development can be attained without a sound health policy. Since 1991 the health sector has been making strides to improve the health delivery system in the country. Some of these efforts include a move from a strongly centralised health system in which the central structures provided support and national guidance to the peripheral structures to a more decentralized system.

In 2010 Zambia's health system had a total of 1,883 health facilities. This was an increase of 598 health facilities from 1,285 health facilities in 2000. The health system comprises of six Specialised hospitals, 21 General hospitals, 85 District hospitals, 1,495 Urban and Rural Health Centres and 275 Health posts (Source: Ministry of Health, 2011).

Zambia, like many Sub-Saharan countries, has high morbidity and mortality. According to the 2007 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS), one in seven adults (14.3 percent) was HIV positive. The infant mortality rate was 70 deaths per 1,000 live births while the maternal mortality ratio was 591 per 100,000 live births.

1.6. Economy

Zambia's economy is primarily driven by Mining, Agriculture, Construction, Transport and Communication sectors. In 2010 the real GDP growth was 7.6 percent, the highest level recorded since 1972 (CSO: National Accounts Statistics, 2010). Between 2000 and 2010 the annual inflation rate declined from 30.1 percent to 7.9 percent (CSO: Prices Statistics, 2010).

In the agriculture sector, a bumper harvest was recorded in maize production of 2.8 metric tons in the 2009/2010 agricultural season (Source: Ministry of Finance and National Planning, Annual Economic Report, 2010). Favourable weather conditions experienced during the 2009/2010 season and improved agriculture policy environment significantly contributed to increased agricultural production which in turn contributed significantly to the economic growth.

With regard to the mining sector, growth was recorded for both copper and cobalt production. Copper production by major mining companies reached an all time high 767,008 metric tons in 2010, with additional production from small scale mines raising total production to 852,565 metric tons (Source: Ministry of Finance and National Planning, Annual Economic Report, 2010). The growth in the mining sector reflects the significant investments that have taken place since 2000 which have enabled the mining companies to expand their output and take advantage of the rising international commodity prices.

1.7. Education

Education is a powerful tool for economic development of an individual and nation. The Sixth National Development Plan (SNDP) identifies education, training, science and technology as prime movers of Zambia's development.

Zambia has a three-tier education system consisting of seven-year primary education, followed by five-year secondary education and post secondary schooling. Government has in the past decade embarked on a number of initiatives to ensure universal access to education. In 2010, an increase of about 0.6 percent was recorded in the number of basic schools (Grade 1-9). An increase was also recorded in the number of high schools (Grade 10-12) which was largely attributed to the upgrading of some basic schools into high schools and construction of new high schools. With such measures in place, Zambia has recorded improvements in the education sector contributing to high enrolment levels of both girls and boys at primary, basic and high school levels (Source: Ministry of Finance and National Planning, Annual Economic Report, 2010).

The continuous teacher recruitment programme introduced by the government resulted in an additional 2,537 teachers being recruited in 2010 leading to an improvement in the Pupil-Teacher Ratios at all sub-levels of basic education (Source: Ministry of Finance and National Planning, Annual Economic Report, 2010).

Higher learning institutions offering Technical Education, Vocational and Entrepreneurship, Tertiary Education as well as University education also recorded an increase in their

enrolment rates in 2010. (Source: Ministry of Finance and National Planning, Annual Economic Report, 2010)

1.8. Gender Issues

Gender issues are concerned with promoting equality between the sexes and improvement in the status of both women and men in society. It is well understood that social and economic development can only be attained when there is equal participation of both men and women in the development process.

Zambia's vision on gender as stated in the "Vision 2030" is to achieve gender equity and equality in the social-economic development process by 2030. In this regard, the government has put in place a Gender policy which ensures the advancement of gender mainstreaming policies and legislation.

1.9. Poverty

Majority of Zambians have continued to live in poverty. Results from the 2006 and 2010 Living Condition Monitory Surveys (LCMS), show that poverty levels have remained high despite recording a decline between 2006 and 2010. Table 1.1 below shows that the proportion of the population falling below the poverty line reduced from 62.8 percent in 2006 to 60.5 percent in 2010. The percentage of the extremely poor marginally declined from 42.7 percent to 42.3 percent.

Poverty in Zambia has continued to be more of a rural than urban phenomenon. The level of rural poverty is three times than that in urban areas. In 2010, rural poverty was estimated at 77.9 percent compared to urban levels at 27.9 percent.

Rural/Urban and Province	2006	2010	Overall %	Extreme %
	Overall %	Extreme %		
Zambia	62.8	42.7	60.5	42.3
Rural/Urban				
Rural	80.3	58.5	77.9	57.7
Urban	29.7	13.0	27.5	13.1
Province				
Central	70.7	48.8	60.9	36.7
Copperbelt	37.3	19.5	34.3	18.3
Eastern	78.5	56.4	77.9	58.7
Luapula	73.9	53.6	80.5	64.9
Lusaka	24.7	10.3	24.4	11.5
Northern	78.5	57.5	75.0	55.8
North-Western	70.8	44.6	67.0	46.1
Southern	73.1	50.9	67.9	47.3
Western	83.3	64.6	80.4	64.0

Source: CSO, Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, 2006 and 2010

1.10 Census of Population and Housing Undertaking

The 2010 Census is the fifth National Census of Population and Housing conducted in Zambia since independence in 1964. The country has so far conducted censuses in 1969, 1980, 1990 and 2000.

The 2010 Census of Population and Housing was carried out from 16th October to 15th November, 2010. The field staff included about 25,000 school leavers who worked as Census Enumerators and about 8,400 Census Supervisors who were mostly teachers and other civil servants. Four hundred civil

Servants from various government departments and ministries worked as Master Trainers, Assistant Master Trainers and Provincial Census Officers.

1.10.1 The Main Objectives of the Census of Population and Housing

The main objectives of the 2010 Census of Population and Housing included:

- *To provide accurate and reliable information on the size, composition and distribution of the population of Zambia at the time of the census;*

- *To provide information on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population of Zambia at the lowest administrative level – the Constituency and Ward;*
- *To provide indicators for measuring progress towards national and international development goals in a timely and user friendly manner;*
- *To provide information on the number and characteristics of households engaged in agriculture and other economic activities;*
- *To provide an accurate sampling frame and sample weights for future inter-censal household and population based surveys;*
- *To provide information identifying the number of eligible voters for the 2011 General Elections.*
- *To provide a census that meets national and international standards and allows for comparability with other censuses;*
- *To provide information on the housing characteristics of the population etc.*

1.10.2 Methodologies Applied in the 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Prior to the 2010 Census undertaking, a comprehensive mapping exercise was conducted. The mapping strategy for 2010 census was Geographical Information System (GIS) driven and involved the use of the Global Positioning System (GPS) and Satellite imagery. The GPS was used to map rural areas while the urban areas were mapped using high resolution satellite imagery.

The 2010 Census used a single questionnaire to capture individual, household and housing characteristics from the population, whereas the 2000 Census used two

different questionnaires, Form A (Household and Housing Characteristics) and Form B (Individual Characteristics) to collect information from the population.

During data capturing, the 2010 Census used Optical Mark Reading (OMR) and Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) technology, whereas the 2000 Census used the OMR technology only.

The 2010 Census included the following questions which were not in the 2000 census:

- *Deaths of Household Members during the 12 months period prior to the census enumeration, as well as cause of death for all reported deaths.*
- *Maternal deaths to women aged 12-49 years during the reference period (12 months prior to the Census).*
- *Albinism.*
- *Orphanhood and Fosterhood*

The 2010 Census used school leavers that had completed their Secondary School Education within 2-5 years prior to the Census as Enumerators while the 2000 Census used Grade Eleven School Pupils.

1.10.3. Presentation of Results

The analysis in this report is based on the administrative boundaries that existed at the time of the census in 2010. However, the provincial analysis includes Muchinga Province which was created in 2011 by re-aligning some districts from Northern and Eastern provinces. Realigned districts include Chinsali, Isoka, Mafinga, Mpika and Nakonde from Northern Province and Chama District from Eastern Province.

CHAPTER 2

General Concepts and Definitions

Chapter 2: General Concepts and Definitions

The 2010 census as has been the case with other previous censuses used standard definitions in identifying agricultural households. It is very important to note that some of the internationally defined terms were modified to suit the local situation.

Household: A group of persons who normally live and eat together. They may or may not be related by blood, but make common provision for food or other essentials for living and have one person they all regard as the head of the household. A one member household consist of only one individual, who is also the head.

Head of Household: This is a person who is considered to be the head by other members of the household. She/he is the one who normally makes day to day decisions governing the running of the household.

Agricultural Household: This is a household in which at least one member of the household is involved or carrying out an Agricultural activity and/or horticultural farming on the holding belonging to the household.

Agricultural Holding: This refers to land wholly or partly operated for agricultural purposes such as growing crops and/or raising livestock and /or raising poultry and /or fish farming and/or game ranching under a single technical management.

Agricultural Activity: This is the growing of any crop and/or raising of livestock and/or raising of poultry and /or fish farming and/or game ranching.

Livestock: This includes cattle, pigs, goats, sheep and donkeys.

Poultry: This includes chickens, ducks, geese, pigeons, guinea fowls, rabbits and turkeys.

Persons of Working Age: These are persons who are 12 years and above.

Economically Active: These are persons of working age and their main economic status is to supply labour for the production of economic goods and services for the period under consideration. Unemployed persons who, for the period under consideration, are either looking for work or are not looking for work but were available for work are considered as economically active. Economically active is also termed as the population in the labour force.

Economically Inactive: This is the population outside the labour force. These are persons who are neither working nor available for work, for instance, a full time house wife, a full time student, a Beggar, a retiree, etc.

Chapter 3

Characteristics of Agricultural Households

3.0. Summary

Of all the households in Zambia, 61.3 percent of the households were engaged in agricultural activities with Eastern Province accounting for the highest number at 88.0 percent while Lusaka Province had the lowest at 14.7 percent. The report shows that the majority of the agricultural household heads were males at 77.8 percent. The household size of five was the most common with a percentage of 14.9.

Of the population found in agricultural households, almost half had attained primary school at 44.5 percent males and 48.2 percent females. Education by highest profession completed shows that the majority of the agricultural household heads had either a certificate or diploma or both at 90.9 and 94.1 percent of the male and female heads.

Persons of working age in agricultural households shows that 59.1 percent were economically active while 40.9 percent were economically inactive. The majority of the usually working population were self employed at 47.4 percent with 82.9 percent working in the agricultural or forestry or fishing industries.

Chapter 3: Characteristics of Agricultural Households

3.1. Introduction

Information collected in the 2010 Census on households engaged in agricultural activities forms the basis of this report.

The questions asked included whether any household member was involved in any crop growing, livestock/poultry raising or fish farming. Additional question included in the 2010 Census were on game ranching.

One of the primary purposes of the agricultural questions in the census is to facilitate the design of sample frames for the agricultural surveys. One of the sample design issues is the localization of certain agricultural crops. That is, while crops like

maize are grown nearly everywhere, other crops like tobacco are grown in a few areas. A nationally representative sample that is not stratified to include areas where highly localized crops are grown is unlikely to provide useful information on localized crops.

3.2. Demographic Characteristics

3.2.1. Agricultural Households by Province

Table 3.1 shows the distribution of all households and agricultural households by province. Of the 2,513,769 households, 61.3 percent were engaged in one form of agricultural activity or the other during the 12 months prior to the census.

Province	All Households	Agricultural Households	Percent Agricultural Households Within Province	Percent of Agricultural Household Across Province
Zambia Total	2,513,769	1,540,390	61.3	100.0
Central	235,560	170,374	72.3	11.1
Copperbelt	371,125	146,369	39.4	9.5
Eastern	305,198	268,614	88.0	17.4
Luapula	194,962	155,966	80.0	10.1
Lusaka	444,419	65,213	14.7	4.2
Muchinga	138,783	119,443	86.1	7.8
Northern	220,561	176,571	80.1	11.5
North Western	130,803	104,106	79.6	6.8
Southern	292,179	186,173	63.7	12.1
Western	180,179	147,561	81.9	9.6

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

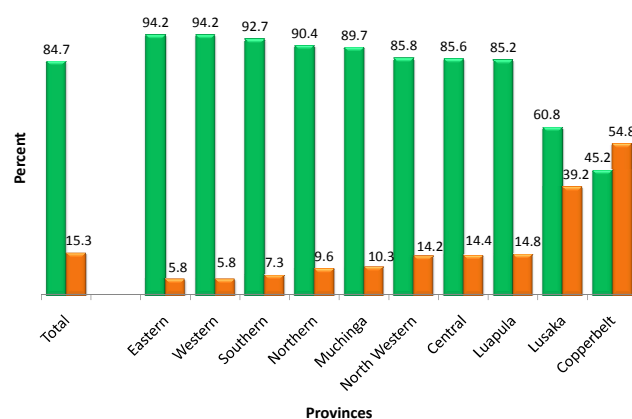
Across provinces, Eastern province had the highest percentage of agricultural households with 17.4 percent while the province with the least percentage of households engaged in agricultural activities was Lusaka (4.2 percent).

Analysis within individual provinces shows that Eastern Province had the highest proportion of households (88.0 percent) that were engaged in an agricultural activity during the period 12 months prior to the census. The percentage of agricultural households was least in Lusaka province (14.7 percent).

3.2.2. Agricultural Household by Rural/Urban

Figure 3.1 shows the percentage distribution of agricultural households within province by rural/urban. Overall, 84.7 percent of the agricultural households were in rural areas compared to 15.3 percent in urban areas. In all provinces, with the exception of Copperbelt, the proportion of agricultural households was higher in rural areas.

Figure 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Agricultural Households within Province by Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010



Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

3.2.3. Agricultural Households by Sex of Head of Household

Table 3.2 shows agricultural households by sex of the head of the household within province and rural/urban. The results show that the majority of the agricultural household heads were male (77.8 percent). The pattern is the same within each province and rural/urban. The rural/urban distribution shows that there were more agricultural households in rural areas at 1,305,053 than in urban areas at 235,337.

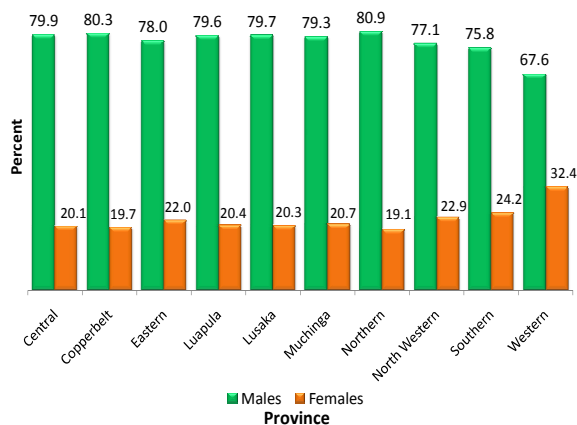
Table 3.2: Distribution of Agricultural Households by Sex of Head of Household within Province and Rural/Urban, Zambia 2010

Province	Total Agricultural Households	Sex of Head of Household (Percent)								
		Zambia			Rural			Urban		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Number of Agricultural Households	Male	Female	Number of Agricultural Households	Male	Female
Central	170,374	100.0	79.9	20.1	145,914	80.3	19.7	24,460	77.8	22.2
Copperbelt	146,369	100.0	80.3	19.7	66,111	80.8	19.2	80,258	80.1	20.1
Eastern	268,614	100.0	78.0	22.0	253,041	77.9	22.1	15,573	79.3	20.7
Luapula	155,966	100.0	79.6	20.4	132,920	79.9	20.1	23,046	77.7	22.3
Lusaka	65,213	100.0	79.7	20.3	39,629	79.9	20.1	25,584	79.3	20.7
Muchinga	119,443	100.0	79.3	20.7	107,127	79.2	20.8	12,316	80.6	19.4
Northern	176,571	100.0	80.9	19.1	159,554	81.1	18.9	17,017	79.2	21.9
North Western	104,106	100.0	77.1	22.9	89,336	77.3	22.7	14,770	76.1	23.9
Southern	186,173	100.0	75.8	24.2	172,374	75.6	24.4	13,799	78.1	21.9
Western	147,561	100.0	67.6	32.4	139,047	67.5	32.5	8,514	69.0	31.0
Total	1,540,390	100.0	77.8	22.2	1,305,053	77.7	22.4	235,337	78.4	21.6

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 3.2 shows agricultural households by sex of household head and province. Results show that most of the agricultural households were headed by males than females. Northern Province had the highest proportion of male headed households at 80.9 percent followed by Copperbelt Province at 80.3 percent. Western Province had the least proportion of male headed households at 67.6 percent. Western Province with 32.4 percent had the highest percentage of female headed agricultural households and this was the case both in rural and urban areas of Western Province with 32.5 percent and 31.0 percent, respectively.

Figure 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Agricultural Households by Sex of Household Head within Province, Zambia 2010

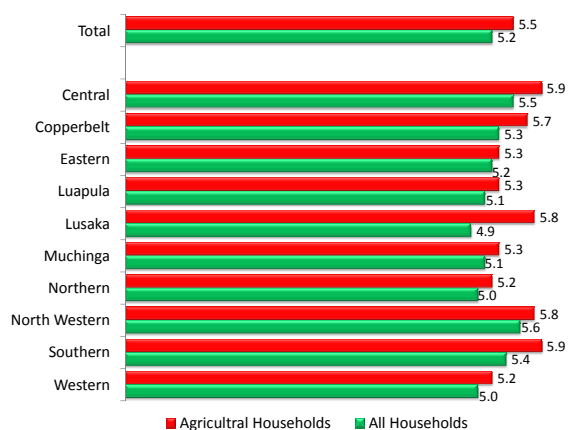


Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

3.2.4. Distribution of Agricultural Households by Household Size

Figure 3.3 shows the average household size by province. The graph shows that the average household size in agricultural households (5.5) is bigger than that of all households (5.2) in non agricultural and agricultural households put together.

Figure 3.3: Average Household Size by Province, Zambia 2010



Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

3.3. Distribution of Agricultural Households by Agricultural Activity

Table 3.3 below shows the distribution of agricultural household by type of agriculture activity. The table shows that 99.1 percent of all the agricultural households were involved in crop growing.

The results show that 41.8 percent of all the agricultural households were involved in livestock raising. At provincial level, Southern Province had the highest percentage of households involved in livestock raising with 69.4 percent of the households followed by Eastern with 57.1 percent and Central with 47.5 percent. Copperbelt Province recorded the lowest percentage of households raising livestock with 19.2 percent.

The 2010 Census results reveal that 68.6 percent of all the agricultural households were raising poultry. At provincial level, Southern Province had the highest percentage of households raising poultry with 83.1 percent of the households followed by Central Province with 78.8 percent and Muchinga Province with 75.4 percent. Copperbelt Province recorded the lowest number of households raising poultry with 51.8 percent of all households within the province.

The results show that fish farming and game ranching were not very popular among agricultural households with only 2.3 percent of the households that were involved in fish farming

while only 0.8 percent of the households were involved in game ranching. At provincial level, Northern Province recorded the highest percentage of agricultural households involved in fish

farming with 4.6 percent of the households followed by North Western with 3.1 percent and Muchinga Province with 2.9 percent of the households.

Table 3.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Agricultural Activity, 2010 Census

Province	Agriculture Households	Crop Growing Households	Livestock Raising Households	Poultry Raising Households	Fish Farming Households	Game Ranching Households
Zambia	1,540,390	99.1	41.8	68.6	2.3	0.8
Central	170,374	99.2	47.5	78.8	2.0	0.9
Copperbelt	146,369	98.4	19.2	51.8	1.8	0.7
Eastern	268,614	99.7	57.1	72.1	1.2	0.7
Luapula	155,966	99.4	27.2	62.1	2.5	0.7
Lusaka	65,213	96.2	31.1	57.0	1.5	0.6
Muchinga	119,443	99.6	34.9	75.4	2.9	1.1
Northern	176,571	99.3	32.8	71.8	4.6	0.9
North Western	104,106	99.4	34.9	58.5	3.1	0.8
Southern	186,173	98.7	69.4	83.1	1.4	0.7
Western	147,561	99.6	36.3	58.9	2.2	0.5

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

3.4. Education Characteristics

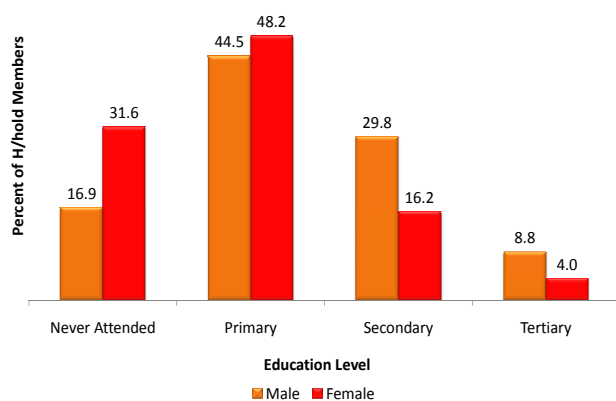
Education is a basic human right and is of central importance to the economic and social development of a nation. There are many benefits that education provides such as promoting economic growth, national productivity, innovations and social cohesion. The 2010 Census captured the education characteristics of the population such as educational attainment and professional or vocational education attainment and these are presented in respect of agricultural households.

3.4.1. Highest Level of Education Attained by Heads of Agricultural Households

Figure 3.4 below shows the percentage distribution of members of the agricultural households aged 25 years and older by highest level of formal education attained.

Almost half of the population found in agricultural households had attained primary school at 44.5 percent males and 48.2 percent females. The percentage of females engaged in agricultural activities was higher than that for males among those that have never attended school and those with primary education. The percentage of females in agricultural households was double that of males among those that have never attended school.

Figure 3.4: Percentage Distribution of Heads of Agricultural Household (25 years and Older) by Highest Education Level Attained and Sex, Zambia 2010

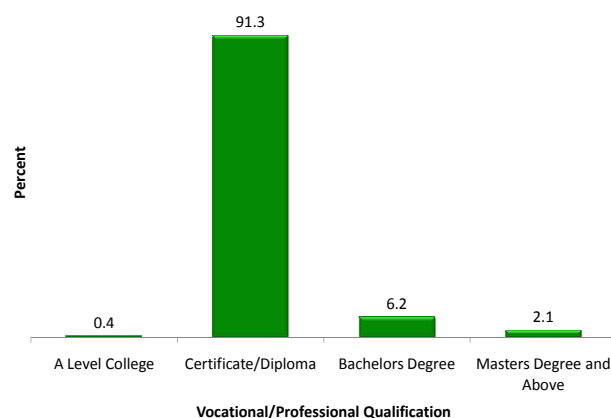


Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

3.4.2. Highest Professional/Vocational Qualification Attained by Heads of Agricultural Households

Figure 3.5 shows the percentage distribution of the agricultural household heads by highest professional/vocational qualification completed. Agricultural household heads with certificate/diploma made up 91.3 percent of all the agricultural households followed by degree holders at 6.1 percent. The results also showed that 2.1 percent of the agricultural household heads had masters degree and above.

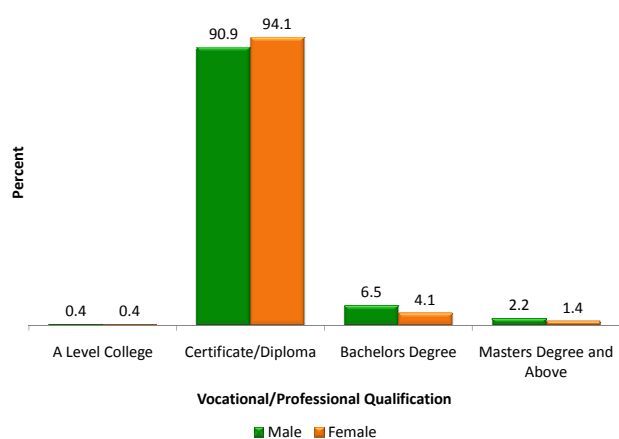
Figure 3.5: Percentage Distribution of Heads of Agricultural Households (25 years and older), by Highest Professional/Vocational Qualification Attained, Zambia 2010



Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 3.6 shows the percentage distribution of the population 25 years and older by highest profession/vocation qualification completed by sex of agricultural household head. There were more female heads (94.1 percent) than male heads (90.0 percent) of agricultural households in the Certificate/Diploma category. Bachelors and Masters Degree categories shows that male heads of agricultural households (2.2 percent) had higher percentages compared to females heads (1.4 percent).

Figure 3.6: Percentage Distribution of Heads of Agricultural Household (25 years and older), by Highest Profession/Vocational Qualification attained and Sex, Zambia 2010



Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

3.5. Economic Characteristics

Individuals engage in economic activities in order to attain and sustain a certain acceptable level of consumption of goods and services. Engagement in these activities not only ensures a person's livelihood but also equips an individual with the means of acquiring and sustaining the basic needs of life such

as food, clothing and shelter. In a developing country like Zambia, it becomes imperative to constantly measure and monitor changes in the levels of economic activities because fluctuations in labour force participation rates, employment levels and economic dependency levels have an impact on poverty.

3.5.1. Persons of Working Age in Agricultural Households

Table 3.4 shows the usually working age population in agricultural households by province and economic activity status. This is the population from which measurement of the economic characteristics of the population is based. There were 4,797,378 persons of working age in agricultural households in 2010. Of these, 59.1 percent were economically active. Western Province had the highest proportion (67.1percent) of the economically active population within agricultural households while Lusaka Province had the least proportion (49.5 percent) of the economically active population within agricultural households.

Province	Population 12 years and Older	Economically Active	Economically Inactive	Percent Active
Zambia	4,797,378	2,835,828	1,961,550	59.1
Central	573,795	311,454	262,341	54.3
Copperbelt	535,677	287,366	248,311	53.6
Eastern	811,439	489,042	322,397	60.3
Luapula	453,171	276,798	176,373	61.1
Lusaka	237,966	117,817	120,149	49.5
Muchinga	346,201	220,786	125,415	63.8
Northern	492,336	313,011	179,325	63.6
North Western	325,041	187,718	137,323	57.8
Southern	603,897	351,251	252,646	58.2
Western	417,855	280,585	137,270	67.1

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

3.5.2. Usually Working Population in Agricultural Households by Employment Status and Industrial Activity

The employment status and industrial activity of a country's work force reflects the level of its economic development and the efficiency with which it uses and allocates its resources. The analysis that follows is based on the usually working population (i.e. those that were working in the 12 months prior to the census night) as this reflects the characteristics of the population for a longer period.

3.5.2.1. Employment Status

Table 3.5 shows the percentage distribution of the usually working population in agricultural households by employment status. There were 2,797,279 persons of usually working population in agricultural households in the 12 month period preceding the census. The results show that the majority of the usually working population in agricultural households were self-employed at 47.4 percent, followed by unpaid family workers at 43.4 percent. Employers accounted for 0.4 percent of the working population in agricultural households while employees accounted for 8.8 percent.

Province	Employment Status (Percent)				
	Total	Employer	Employee	Self Employed	Unpaid Family Worker
Central	298,999	0.5	10.6	49.1	39.8
Copperbelt	252,795	0.8	25.2	40.1	33.9
Eastern	536,878	0.3	4.3	52.0	43.5
Luapula	286,470	0.4	5.4	48.4	45.9
Lusaka	98,499	1.7	40.3	37.9	20.2
Muchinga	229,276	0.2	4.0	47.6	48.2
Northern	311,804	0.4	4.1	46.2	49.3
North Western	185,134	0.4	7.3	53.7	38.6
Southern	321,702	0.3	8.1	45.5	46.1
Western	275,722	0.2	3.7	44.7	51.4
TOTAL	2,797,279	0.4	8.8	47.4	43.4

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Lusaka Province had the highest percentage of employees within agricultural households at 40.3 percent followed by Copperbelt Province at 25.2 percent. Western Province had the lowest percentage at 3.7 percent. The percentage of self-employed persons in all the provinces was above 40 percent except for Lusaka Province (37.9 percent). All the provinces except Lusaka (1.7 percent) had less than one (1) percent of usually working agricultural household members classified as employers.

3.5.2.2. Industrial Activity

The industry categorization used in the 2010 census follows the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activity Revision IV (ISIC Rev.4). Associated industries were grouped together, for instance, electricity, gas stream, air conditioning supply, water supply and sewage waste management were grouped together as Electricity and water industry.

Table 3.6 shows the percentage distribution of the usually working population by industry in rural and urban areas by province. Of the 2,797,279 working population in agricultural households, 82.9 percent worked in the agricultural or forestry or fishing industries. Members of agricultural households in rural areas were more prone to working in agricultural and associated industries compared to members of urban agricultural households.

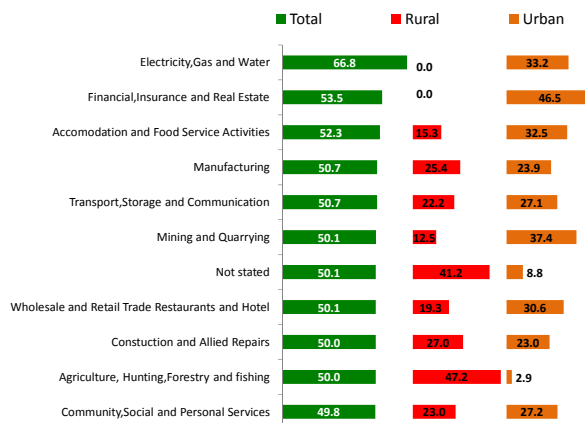
About 4.9 percent of the population of working age in agricultural households did not state the industry they belonged to. Other notable industries in which the working population worked were Manufacturing (1.4 percent), wholesale and retail trade (3.4 percent).

Province	Type of Industry												
	Number	Total	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas and Water	Construction and Allied Repairs	Wholesale and Retail Trade Restaurants and Hotel	Transport, Storage and Communication	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	Financial, Insurance and Real Estate	Community, Social and Personal Services	Not stated
Zambia													
Total	2797279	100	82.9	0.7	1.4	0.2	1.3	3.4	1	0.3	0.1	3.8	4.9
Rural	2449336	100	89.3	0.2	0.8	0	0.8	1.5	0.5	0.1	0	2	4.6
Urban	347943	100	38	4.2	5.3	0.8	4.8	16.7	4.3	1.5	0.7	16.7	6.9
Central													
Total	298999	100	81.6	0.4	1.2	0.1	1.4	3	1.2	0.3	0.1	4.2	6.4
Rural	269332	100	87	0.3	0.8	0	0.9	1.5	0.8	0.2	0	2.2	6.1
Urban	29667	100	32.8	1.1	5.7	0.7	5.5	16.9	4.9	1.6	0.5	21.5	8.6
Copperbelt													
Total	252795	100	61.4	5.2	3.3	0.5	2.9	9.4	2.3	0.7	0.3	9.5	4.6
Rural	133800	100	89.4	0.4	0.7	0	1	1.8	0.5	0.1	0	2.3	3.7
Urban	118995	100	29.9	10.6	6.2	1	4.9	18	4.3	1.3	0.6	17.3	5.6
Eastern													
Total	536878	100	89.9	0.1	1	0	0.9	1.7	0.6	0.2	0	2.2	3.5
Rural	514355	100	92.1	0.1	0.8	0	0.7	1	0.3	0.1	0	1.4	3.3
Urban	22523	100	38.1	0.5	4.8	0.6	5	19	5	1.8	0.6	17.4	7.1
Luapula													
Total	286470	100	84.5	0.3	1.5	0	0.8	4.7	0.7	0.2	0	3	4.5
Rural	247949	100	87.6	0.3	1.2	0	0.6	3.6	0.4	0.1	0	2.1	4.1
Urban	38521	100	64.5	0.3	3.1	0.2	2.1	11.5	2	0.8	0.1	8.2	7.1
Lusaka													
Total	98499	100	46.4	0.8	4.7	0.6	4.7	10.6	4.7	1.6	1.5	16.9	7.7
Rural	59597	100	68.7	0.7	2.5	0.2	3.1	4.2	2.5	0.8	0.4	9.2	7.6
Urban	38902	100	12.3	0.8	8.1	1.3	7	20.5	7.9	2.8	2.9	28.8	7.7
Muchinga													
Total	229276	100	87.9	0.1	0.8	0	0.9	2.2	0.6	0.2	0	2.3	4.9
Rural	210120	100	91.1	0.1	0.6	0	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.1	0	1.6	4.8
Urban	19156	100	52.4	0.1	3.9	0.3	4.5	15.6	4.2	1.5	0.3	11.4	5.8
Northern													
Total	311804	100	87	0.2	0.9	0	0.9	2.2	0.7	0.1	0	2	5.8
Rural	286699	100	90.1	0.1	0.7	0	0.6	1	0.5	*	0	1.3	5.6
Urban	25105	100	52.1	0.2	3.5	0.4	4.3	16.1	2.8	1	0.2	11.1	8.3
North Western													
Total	185134	100	85.7	0.9	0.9	0	1.4	2.2	0.6	0.2	0	3.7	4.5
Rural	162400	100	90.2	0.4	0.7	0	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.1	0	2.5	4
Urban	22734	100	53.4	4.4	2.8	0.4	4.7	11	2.5	1.1	0.3	11.5	7.7
Southern													
Total	321702	100	84	0.4	1.2	0.1	1.2	2.6	0.9	0.2	0.1	4	5.4
Rural	302390	100	87.3	0.4	0.9	0	1	1.5	0.7	0.1	0	2.7	5.2
Urban	19312	100	32.8	0.6	6	0.9	4.8	19.3	4	2.4	0.8	20.1	8.4
Western													
Total	275722	100	89.8	0.2	0.9	0	0.5	1.6	0.4	0.1	0	2	4.4
Rural	262694	100	91.5	0.2	0.8	0	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.1	0	1.5	4.2
Urban	13028	100	54.8	0.1	3.9	0.3	3.3	13.3	2.6	1.1	0.3	13.3	7.1

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 3.8 shows the percentage distribution of the usually working population by main industrial activity. The percentages were calculated as a total of each industrial activity. Financial, insurance and real estate had the highest industrial activity of the working population in urban areas at 46.5 percent followed by mining and quarrying at 37.4. In rural areas, the majority of the working population were in Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing.

Figure 3.7: Working Population in Agricultural Households by Rural/Urban and by Main Type of Industrial, Zambia 2010



Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Chapter 4

Crop Growing

4.0. Summary

Out of 1,540,390 agricultural households in the country, a total of 1,527,061 households grew crops. At national level, maize was the most commonly grown crop being grown by 87.8 percent of the crop growing households followed by groundnuts at 64.5 percent. Maize was the commonly grown crop throughout the country except for Luapula and Northern provinces where the largest proportion of agricultural households grew cassava.

Two crop combination shows that maize and groundnuts were the most grown crops by 58.2 percent while three crop combination shows that maize, groundnuts and sweet potatoes were highly grown by 37.9 percent of the crop growing households.

Chapter 4: Crop Growing

4.1. Introduction

The 2010 Census collected information on crops grown by agricultural households during the 12 month period prior to the census. A total of 1,527,061 households out of the 1,540,390 agricultural households, reported growing at least one crop during the reference period.

Maize was the most common crop grown followed by groundnuts grown by 64.5 percent of the households. Other crops commonly grown were sweet potatoes (54.2 percent), Cassava (46.3 percent), Vegetables (33.3 percent) and mixed beans (30.4 percent). Coffee was the least grown crop and was grown by only 0.1 percent of agricultural households.

4.2. Crop Growing Households and Type of Crops Grown

Table 4.1 shows the crops that were grown between October 2009 and October 2010. This is presented by order of the most commonly grown crop.

Table 4.1: Crop-Growing Households by Type of Crop Grown as a Percentage of All Crop Growing Agricultural Households, Zambia 2010

Crop	Number of Households	Percent	Crop	Households	Percent
Maize	1,340,038	87.8	Soya Beans	110,319	7.2
Groundnuts	984,567	64.5	Other Crops	101,310	6.6
Sweet Potatoes	827,603	54.2	Irish Potatoes	81,396	5.3
Cassava	707,556	46.3	Bambara Nuts	65,605	4.3
Vegetables	508,846	33.3	Orchards	40,218	2.6
Mixed Beans	464,832	30.4	Burley Tobacco	26,426	1.7
Millet	250,524	16.4	Velvet Beans	21,868	1.4
Sunflower	191,677	12.6	Cashew Nuts	18,112	1.2
Cotton	145,598	9.5	Paprika	13,256	0.9
Sorghum	140,639	9.2	Virginia Tobacco	12,240	0.8
Cow Peas	124,002	8.1	Pineapple	4,887	0.3
Sugar Cane	115,989	7.6	Wheat	4,420	0.3
Rice	114,448	7.5	Coffee	2,008	0.1

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

4.3. Crop-Growing Agricultural Households by Province

Table 4.2 shows the proportion of crop growing households by type of crop and province. Information on multiple crops grown by households was collected in almost all the provinces; maize was grown by the largest proportion of agricultural

households, except for Luapula and Northern Provinces. The largest proportion of agricultural households in Luapula and Northern provinces grew cassava at 91.9 and 87.5 percent, respectively.

Table 4.2: Crop-Growing Households by Type of Crop as a Percentage of All Crop Growing Agricultural Households in the Province, Zambia 2010

Type of Crop	Province									
	Central	Copper-belt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Muchinga	Northern	North Western	Southern	Western
Crop Growing Households	169,026	144,089	267,735	154,961	62,758	118,951	175,373	103,515	183,745	146,908
Maize	96.2	92.4	98.8	64.9	91.2	83.3	69.3	88.8	94.5	92.1
Sorghum	8.6	4.6	2.2	3.0	3.4	21.8	7.3	10.8	13.4	22.1
Millet	12.9	3.8	2.6	10.2	1.5	54.0	44.1	7.7	7.8	24.2
Rice	1.1	0.6	5.3	5.3	1.0	18.3	12.7	4.2	0.1	27.1
Cassava	28.7	30.5	18.0	91.9	15.0	71.2	87.5	71.1	8.4	60.2
Sweet Potatoes	69.3	56.2	40.4	55.0	48.8	61.3	65.4	63.9	57.7	31.2
Irish Potatoes	4.6	4.7	6.7	1.6	4.1	5.6	7.3	15.5	3.4	1.1
Groundnuts	69.2	65.7	78.2	64.4	50.5	69.5	70.2	44.2	68.8	36.9
Mixed Beans	27.4	32.3	20.0	29.1	19.3	46.7	52.3	46.3	19.5	20.8
Cow Peas	10.4	2.9	14.0	3.5	6.1	9.7	7.1	3.6	11.8	3.9
Wheat	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Cotton	16.6	0.4	32.9	0.1	2.6	7.8	0.2	0.1	9.4	0.1
Burley Tobacco	1.1	0.2	5.5	0.7	0.4	2.2	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.7
Virginia Tobacco	1.2	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.7
Sunflower	7.8	0.7	49.1	0.4	3.1	7.5	5.9	0.8	12.6	0.2
Soya Beans	11.9	5.3	13.7	3.3	3.7	10.5	9.1	3.8	2.6	0.7
Paprika	1.4	1.3	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.4
Sugar Cane	7.3	6.8	14.3	2.7	7.1	6.7	6.6	5.7	7.4	5.1
Cashew Nuts	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.4	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.7
Vegetables	44.3	45.8	27.8	21.8	44.9	27.9	26.2	29.3	49.6	21.2
Orchards	4.1	3.7	2.4	0.9	6.9	2.9	2.3	1.9	2.6	1.0
Coffee	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Velvet Beans	1.3	0.9	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.5	2.3	1.4	1.3	0.3
Bambara Nuts	2.5	1.5	3.6	8.6	1.4	2.8	5.0	2.0	9.7	2.2
Pineapple	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.1
Other Crops	8.9	7.0	3.4	6.4	8.3	4.8	6.0	10.6	9.1	5.2

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

4.4. Crop-Growing Agricultural Households by Type of Crop Grown and Province

Table 4.3 shows the proportion of crop-growing households by type of crop and province. Eastern Province accounted for 19.8 percent of all the households growing maize followed by Southern Province which accounted for 13.0 percent. Central and Western provinces accounted for 12.1 and 10.1 percent, respectively. Lusaka Province had the lowest percentage of households growing maize at 4.3 percent.

The majority of households growing groundnuts were in Eastern Province which accounted for 21.2 percent of the households. Southern and Northern provinces accounted for 12.8 and 12.5 percent, respectively. Lusaka Province had the lowest percentage of households growing groundnuts at 3.2 percent.

The majority of households growing sweet potatoes were recorded in the Central Province with 14.2 percent of the households followed by Northern Province with 13.9 percent. The lowest percentage of households growing sweet potatoes was recorded in Lusaka Province with 3.7 percent.

Some crops were more common in certain provinces than others. This could be due to prevailing favourable climatic and soil conditions among other reasons. This information is presented in figure 4.3.

Maize was grown by 19.8 percent of households in Eastern Province, 13.0 percent of households in Southern Province and 4.3 percent of agricultural households in Lusaka Province.

Sorghum was common in Western Province grown by 23.1 percent of households and in Muchinga Province grown by 18.4 percent of agricultural households. It was less common in Lusaka Province where only 1.5 percent of agricultural households grew sorghum.

Millet was common in Northern and Muchinga provinces, grown by 30.9 and 25.6 percent of all agricultural households, respectively.

Cassava growing was highest in Northern and Luapula provinces with 21.7 and 20.1 percent of all agricultural households growing the crop, respectively.

Among non-food crops grown, cotton cultivation by households was highest in Eastern Province with 60.4 percent of all households that grew cotton. Similarly, Eastern Province had the highest percentage of all households that grew both burley tobacco (56.4 percent) and virginia tobacco (26.5 percent).

Table 4.3: Distribution of Crop Growing Households by Type of Crop Grown and by Province, Zambia 2010

Type of Crop	Province											
	Total	Total Percent	Central	Copperbelt	Eastern	Luapula	Lusaka	Muchinga	Northern	North Western	Southern	Western
Maize	1,340,038	100	12.1	9.9	19.8	7.5	4.3	7.4	9.1	6.9	13	10.1
Sorghum	140,639	100	10.3	4.7	4.2	3.3	1.5	18.4	9.2	7.9	17.5	23.1
Millet	250,524	100	8.7	2.2	2.8	6.3	0.4	25.6	30.9	3.2	5.8	14.2
Rice	114,448	100	1.7	0.8	12.4	7.3	0.6	19	19.4	3.9	0.2	34.8
Cassava	707,556	100	6.9	6.2	6.8	20.1	1.3	12	21.7	10.4	2.2	12.5
Sweet Potatoes	827,603	100	14.2	9.8	13.1	10.3	3.7	8.8	13.9	8	12.8	5.5
Irish Potatoes	81,396	100	9.7	8.4	22.1	3	3.1	8.3	15.9	19.8	7.8	2
Groundnuts	984,567	100	11.9	9.6	21.2	10.1	3.2	8.4	12.5	4.6	12.8	5.5
Mixed Beans	464,832	100	10	10	11.5	9.7	2.6	11.9	19.7	10.3	7.7	6.6
Cow Peas	124,002	100	14.2	3.4	30.4	4.4	3.1	9.3	10.1	3	17.4	4.7
Wheat	4,420	100	16.1	10.4	11	7.8	5.2	13.6	14.2	7	8.5	6.4
Cotton	145,598	100	19.3	0.4	60.4	0.1	1.1	6.4	0.2	0.1	11.9	0.1
Burley Tobacco	26,426	100	6.8	0.9	56.4	4.1	0.9	10.1	5.2	3.2	3.2	9.3
Virginia Tobacco	12,240	100	17.3	1.5	26.5	2.9	1.1	9.3	6.6	4	10.4	20.4
Sunflower	191,677	100	6.8	0.6	68.5	0.4	1	4.7	5.4	0.5	12	0.1
Soya Beans	110,319	100	18.2	7	33.2	4.6	2.1	11.4	14.4	3.6	4.5	1
Paprika	13,256	100	18.3	13.9	10	11.5	4.1	7.9	11.8	7.8	10	4.9
Sugar Cane	115,989	100	10.6	8.4	33.2	3.6	3.8	6.9	10.1	5.1	11.7	6.5
Cashew Nuts	18,112	100	15	9.4	15.6	10.8	1.4	11.2	13.6	5.7	11.4	6
Vegetables	508,846	100	14.7	13	14.6	6.7	5.5	6.5	9	6	17.9	6.1
Orchards	40,218	100	17.5	13.3	15.7	3.6	10.7	8.7	9.9	4.9	12.2	3.5
Coffee	2,008	100	25.5	11.8	11.5	5.7	8	10.3	8.6	4.3	11.5	2.9
Velvet Beans	21,868	100	10	6.1	25.2	8.4	3.3	8.3	18.7	6.5	11.2	2.3
Bambara Nuts	65,605	100	6.6	3.4	14.6	20.2	1.3	5.1	13.4	3.1	27.3	5
Pineapple	4,887	100	8.5	10.7	5.3	19.6	4.1	4.8	8.8	31.2	3.2	3.7
Other Crops	101,310	100	14.9	10	9.1	9.9	5.2	5.6	10.4	10.7	16.6	7.6

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Western Province had the highest percentage of households that grew rice (34.8 percent), followed by Northern Province (19.4 percent) and Muchinga Province (19.0 percent). Growing of pineapples remains common in North Western Province (31.2 percent).

Central Province had the highest percentage of agricultural households growing Sweet potatoes (14.2 percent), Wheat (16.1 percent), Paprika (18.3 percent) and Coffee (25.5 percent).

4.5. Crop Combinations

Table 4.4 shows the percentage of households growing two or more crops by the most common crop combinations.

The most common combination was maize and groundnuts. Households that grew both maize and groundnuts accounted for 58.2 percent of all agricultural households. This was followed by a combination of maize and sweet potatoes at 47.9 percent. Millet and sweet potatoes was the least common combination at 11.2 percent.

Table 4.4: Percentages of Households Growing two or more Crops by some of the most Common Crop Combinations, Zambia 2010

Crop Combination		Crop Growing Households	
		Number	Proportion
Any	Any	1,527,061	100.0
Maize	Groundnuts	888,750	58.2
Maize	Sweet Potatoes	731,462	47.9
Sweet Potatoes	Groundnuts	638,311	41.8
Maize	Cassava	561,958	36.8
Cassava	Groundnuts	474,916	31.1
Cassava	Sweet Potatoes	464,227	30.4
Maize	Vegetables	448,956	29.4
Maize	Mixed Beans	416,888	27.3
Groundnuts	Mixed Beans	386,346	25.3
Sweet Potatoes	Mixed Beans	352,751	23.1
Sweet Potatoes	Vegetables	351,224	23.0
Cassava	Mixed Beans	299,304	19.6
Cassava	Vegetables	226,005	14.8
Maize	Millet	207,680	13.6
Mixed Beans	Vegetables	206,153	13.5
Cassava	Millet	200,045	13.1
Millet	Groundnuts	187,829	12.3
Millet	Sweet Potatoes	171,031	11.2

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Table 4.5 shows the most common three crop combinations in Zambia. The most common three crop combination was

maize, groundnuts and sweet potatoes at 37.9 percent followed by maize, groundnuts and cassava with 26.2 percent.

Table 4.5: Selected Three-Crop Combinations, 2010

Crop Combination			Crop Growing Households	
			Number	Proportion
Any	Any	Any	1,527,061	100.0
Maize	Groundnuts	Sweet Potatoes	578,756	37.9
Maize	Groundnuts	Cassava	400,090	26.2
Maize	Sweet Potatoes	Cassava	387,873	25.4
Groundnuts	Sweet Potatoes	Cassava	361,913	23.7

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

4.6. Localization of Crops

The main reason for including questions on agriculture in the Census of Population and Housing was for the purpose of creating a frame for future agricultural surveys. The localization of certain agricultural crops is therefore very important for sample design in agricultural surveys because not all crops are widely grown in all districts of the country

like maize. For example table 4.6 shows the total number of crop growing households and the total number of households growing burley tobacco by province. The table shows that the number of households growing burley tobacco was highest in Eastern Province at 56.4 percent while the lowest number of households growing burley tobacco was least in Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces at 0.9 percent each.

Table 4.6: Localization of Burley Tobacco by Province, Zambia 2010

Province	Crop Growing Households	Burley Tobacco	Percent
Zambia Total	1,527,061	26,426	100.0
Central	169,026	1,809	6.8
Copperbelt	144,089	235	0.9
Eastern	267,735	14,895	56.4
Luapula	154,961	1,074	4.1
Lusaka	62,758	232	0.9
Muchinga	118,951	2,678	10.1
Northern	175,373	1,363	5.2
North Western	103,515	848	3.2
Southern	183,745	844	3.2
Western	146,908	2,448	9.3

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Table 4.7 shows the localization of burley tobacco by district in Eastern Province. The table shows that burley tobacco was highly localized in Chipata District at 52.0 percent. This was

followed by Lundazi District at 33.1 percent. Burley tobacco was least localized in Mambwe district at 0.7 percent.

Table 4.7: Localization of Burley Tobacco by District, Eastern Province 2010

District	Crop Growing Households	Burley Tobacco	Percent
Eastern Province	267,735	14,895	100
Chadiza	18,877	1,519	10.2
Chipata	68,855	7,742	52
Katete	43,055	120	0.8
Lundazi	57,689	4,929	33.1
Mambwe	11,244	106	0.7
Nyimba	14,233	181	1.2
Petauke	53,782	254	1.7

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

CHAPTER 5

Livestock and Poultry Raising

5.0. Summary

Out of 1,540,390 agricultural households, 643,794 were involved in raising livestock. There was an increase in the proportion of households that raised all types of livestock except for sheep between 2000 and 2010. Southern Province had the largest number of households raising cattle (93,392), goats (88,022) and donkeys (3,330) while Eastern Province had the largest number of households raising pigs (89,467) and sheep (6,676). There were more households raising all the types of livestock in rural than urban areas. The proportion of male-headed households raising any type of livestock was higher than that of female-headed households at national level. The pattern was the same in rural and urban areas.

Chapter 5: Livestock and Poultry Raising

5.1. Introduction

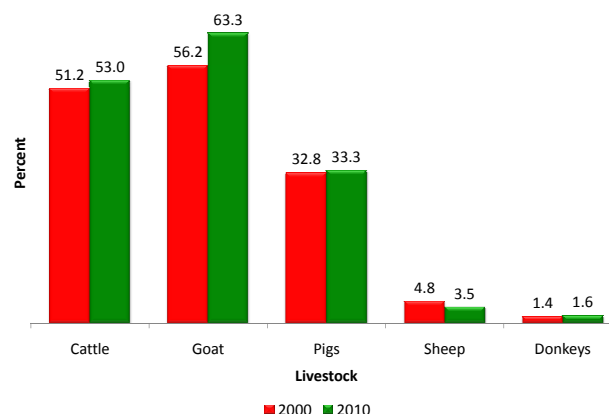
In the 2010 Census of Population and Housing, information was also collected on households raising various types of livestock and poultry. Specifically, information was collected on households raising cattle, goats, pigs, sheep, donkeys and poultry.

5.2. Livestock Raising Households

5.2.1. Livestock Raising Households by Type of Livestock

There were 643,794 agricultural households in 2010 that were involved in raising livestock compared to 454,629 in 2000. In 2010, 63.3 percent of livestock raising households raised goats, an increase from 56.2 percent in 2000. Cattle raising was done by 53.0 percent of households up from 51.2 percent in 2000. There was an increase in the proportion of households that raised all types of livestock except for sheep between 2000 and 2010.

Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Livestock Raising Households by Type of Livestock Raised, Zambia 2000 and 2010



Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Table 5.1 shows livestock raising households by province and type of livestock in 2010. Southern Province had the largest number of households raising cattle (93,392), goats (88,022) and donkeys (3,330). Eastern Province had the largest number of households raising pigs (89,467) and sheep (6,676).

Table 5.1: Livestock-Raising Households by Province and Type of Livestock, Zambia 2010

Province	Type of Livestock				
	Cattle	Goats	Pigs	Sheep	Donkeys
Central	45,790	56,288	11,979	1,453	1247
Copperbelt	7,158	18,479	7,061	1,043	455
Eastern	87,590	68,953	89,467	6,676	1138
Luapula	2,546	33,841	9,592	1,612	437
Lusaka	8,195	13,832	4,245	810	298
Muchinga	13,747	26,156	12,992	1,292	240
Northern	11,699	41,088	17,811	2,302	631
North Western	8,446	26,207	5,496	1,114	192
Southern	93,392	88,022	34,011	4,907	3330
Western	41,607	9,783	8,372	131	1493
TOTAL	320,170	382,649	201,026	21,340	9,461

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

5.2.2. Livestock Raising Households by Type of Livestock, Rural/Urban and Sex of Household Head

There were more households raising all the types of livestock in rural than urban areas. The proportion of male-headed

households raising any type of livestock was higher than that of female-headed households at national level. The pattern was the same in rural and urban areas.

Table 5.2: Livestock Raising Households by Type of Livestock, Rural/Urban and Sex of Household Head, Zambia 2010

Livestock Type	Zambia			Rural			Urban		
	Sex of Head			Sex of Head			Sex of Head		
	Both	Male Percent	Female Percent	Both	Male Percent	Female Percent	Both	Male Percent	Female Percent
Cattle	320,170	82.5	17.5	307,834	82.5	17.5	12,336	83.5	16.5
Goats	382,649	81.2	18.8	363,855	81.1	18.9	18,794	82.2	17.8
Pigs	201,026	82.3	17.7	191,404	82.2	17.8	9,622	82.9	17.1
Sheep	21,340	83.3	16.7	19,919	83.2	16.8	1,421	85.0	15.0
Donkeys	9,461	82.1	17.9	8,725	82.0	18	736	82.8	17.2

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Table 5.3 shows livestock raising households by type of livestock, province and rural/urban. The table shows that livestock raising is generally a rural phenomenon in Zambia. An estimated 92.2 percent of all households raising cattle were

found in rural areas while 95.2 percent of all the households raising pigs were found in rural areas. The trend was the same for all other types of livestock. This picture is the same at provincial level.

Table 5.3: Percentage Distribution of Livestock Raising Households by Province, Residence and Type of Livestock, Zambia 2010

Province	Rural/Urban	Livestock Type				
		Cattle	Goats	Pigs	Sheep	Donkeys
Zambia	Total	320,170	382,649	201,026	21,340	9,461
	Rural	96.2	95.1	95.2	93.4	92.3
	Urban	3.8	4.9	4.8	6.6	7.7
Central	Total	45,790	56,288	11,979	1,453	1,247
	Rural	96.0	95.4	90.4	90.2	91.5
	Urban	4.0	4.6	9.6	9.8	8.5
Copperbelt	Total	7,158	18,479	7,061	1,043	455
	Rural	77.8	82.4	71.1	64.6	64
	Urban	22.2	17.6	28.9	35.4	36
Eastern	Total	87,590	68,953	89,467	6,676	1,138
	Rural	98.7	98.5	98.5	98.8	96.7
	Urban	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.2	3.3
Luapula	Total	2,546	33,841	9,592	1,612	437
	Rural	92.6	91.7	93.3	94.6	84
	Urban	7.4	8.3	6.7	5.4	16
Lusaka	Total	8,195	13,832	4,245	810	298
	Rural	73.9	81.8	68.2	62.7	64.8
	Urban	26.1	18.2	31.8	37.3	35.2
Muchinga	Total	13,747	26,156	12,992	1,292	240
	Rural	96.1	96.8	93.9	96	90.8
	Urban	3.9	3.2	6.1	4.0	9.2
Northern	Total	11,699	41,088	17,811	2,302	631
	Rural	97.3	96.8	96.7	95.2	96.4
	Urban	2.7	3.2	3.3	4.8	3.6
North-western	Total	8,446	26,207	5,496	1,114	192
	Rural	89.5	93.0	91.0	92.4	81.8
	Urban	10.5	7.0	9.0	7.6	18.2
Southern	Total	93,392	88,022	34,011	4,907	3,330
	Rural	97.3	97.4	97.2	96.5	95.8
	Urban	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.5	4.2
Western	Total	41,607	9,783	8,372	131	1,493
	Rural	97.3	97.3	96.8	89.3	98
	Urban	2.7	2.7	3.2	10.7	2.0

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

5.3. Cattle-Raising Households

A total of 320,170 households were engaged in raising cattle representing 49.7 percent of agricultural households engaged in livestock raising. Within provinces, Western Province had the highest percentage of households that raised cattle with

77.7 percent while Southern and Eastern provinces had 72.3 percent and 57.1 percent of households respectively raising cattle of all households raising livestock. Luapula Province had the lowest percentage of households that raised cattle with only six (6) percent of all households raising livestock in the province.

Table 5.4: Proportion of Cattle Raising Households by Province, Zambia 2010

Province	Livestock Raising Households	Cattle Raising Households	
		Number	Percentage
Total	643,794	320,170	49.73
Central	80,845	45,790	56.6
Copperbelt	28,130	7,158	25.5
Eastern	153,391	87,590	57.1
Luapula	42,375	2,546	6.0
Lusaka	20,303	8,195	40.2
Muchinga	41,680	13,747	33.0
Northern	57,943	11,699	20.2
North Western	36,339	8,446	23.2
Southern	129,242	93,392	72.3
Western	53,546	41,607	77.7

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

5.4 Goat-Raising Households

A total of 382,649 households were engaged in raising goats, representing 59.4 percent of all households raising livestock. Within provinces, Luapula Province had the highest percentage of livestock raising households that raised goats with

33,841 households (79.9 percent) followed by North West-ern and Northern provinces with 26,207 households (72.1 percent) and 41,088 households (70.9 percent) respectively. Western Province had the lowest percentage of livestock raising households that raised goats with only 9,783 households (18.3 percent).

Table 5.5: Proportion of Goat Raising Households within Province, Zambia, 2010

Province	Livestock Raising Households	Goat Raising Households	
		Number	Percent
Total Zambia	643,794	382,649	59.4
Central	80,845	56,288	69.6
Copperbelt	28,130	18,479	65.7
Eastern	153,391	68,953	45.0
Luapula	42,375	33,841	79.9
Lusaka	20,303	13,832	68.1
Muchinga	41,680	26,156	62.8
Northern	57,943	41,088	70.9
North Western	36,339	26,207	72.1
Southern	129,242	88,022	68.1
Western	53,546	9,783	18.3

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

5.5. Pig-Raising Households

A total of 201,026 households (31.2 percent) were engaged in raising pigs out of a total of 643,794 households that reported raising livestock countywide during the 2010 Census. Within provinces, Eastern Province had the highest percentage of

livestock raising households that were raising pigs with 89,467 households (58.3 percent) followed by Muchinga and Northern provinces with 12,992 households (31.2 percent) and 17,811 households (30.7 percent) respectively. Western Province had the lowest percentage of livestock raising households that were raising pigs with only 8,372 households (15.6 percent).

Table 5.6: Proportion of Pig Raising Households by Province, Zambia 2010

Province	Livestock Raising Households	Pig Raising Households	
		Number	Percent
Total	643,794	201,026	31.2
Central	80,845	11,979	14.8
Copperbelt	28,130	7,061	25.1
Eastern	153,391	89,467	58.3
Luapula	42,375	9,592	22.6
Lusaka	20,303	4,245	20.9
Muchinga	41,680	12,992	31.2
Northern	57,943	17,811	30.7
North Western	36,339	5,496	15.1
Southern	129,242	34,011	26.3
Western	53,546	8,372	15.6

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

5.6. Sheep-Raising Households

Sheep rearing is not very common among Zambian farmers. A total of 21,340 households (3.3 percent) were raising sheep in the country out of a total of 643,794 households raising livestock. Within provinces, Eastern Province had the highest percentage of livestock raising households that were

raising sheep with 6,676 households (4.4 percent) followed by Northern and Lusaka provinces with 2,303 households (4.0 percent) and 810 households (4.0 percent) respectively. Western Province had the lowest percentage of livestock raising households that were raising sheep with only 131 households (0.2 percent).

Table 5.7: Proportion of Sheep Raising Households by Province, Zambia 2010

Province	Livestock Raising Households	Sheep Raising Households	
		Number	Percent
Total Zambia	643,794	21,340	3.3
Central	80,845	1,453	1.8
Copperbelt	28,130	1,043	3.7
Eastern	153,391	6,676	4.4
Luapula	42,375	1,612	3.8
Lusaka	20,303	810	4.0
Muchinga	41,680	1,292	3.1
Northern	57,943	2,302	4.0
North Western	36,339	1,114	3.1
Southern	129,242	4,907	3.8
Western	53,546	131	0.2

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

5.7. Donkey-Raising Households

Like sheep, donkey rearing is not very common among Zambian farmers. A total of 9,461 households were raising donkeys in the country out of a total of 643,794 households raising livestock. Donkey raising constituted 1.5 percent of all livestock raising households. Within Provinces, Western

Province had the largest percentage of households (2.8 percent), among households raising livestock, followed by Southern (2.6 percent) and Copperbelt Province (1.6 percent). North Western Province (0.5 percent) had the lowest percentage of donkey-raising households among households raising livestock.

Table 5.8: Proportion of Donkey Raising Households by Province, Zambia 2010

Province	Livestock Raising Households	Donkey Raising Households within Province	
		Number	Percent
Total Zambia	643,794	9,461	1.5
Central	80,845	1,247	1.5
Copperbelt	28,130	455	1.6
Eastern	153,391	1,138	0.7
Luapula	42,375	437	1.0
Lusaka	20,303	298	1.5
Muchinga	41,680	240	0.6
Northern	57,943	631	1.1
North Western	36,339	192	0.5
Southern	129,242	3,330	2.6
Western	53,546	1,493	2.8

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

5.8. Poultry-Raising Households

A total of 1,153,605 households were raising poultry in the country during the 12 months period prior to the census. Among provinces, Eastern Province accounted for the highest percentage of households that raised poultry with 19.3

percent, followed by Southern (14.3 percent), Central Province (12.2 percent) and Northern (11.7 percent). The rest of the provinces had less than 10 percent with Lusaka recording the lowest percentage share of households raising poultry with 3.5 percent.

Table 5.9: Percentage Distribution of Poultry Raising Households by Province, Zambia 2010

Province	Poultry Raising Households	
	Number	Percent
Zambia Total	1,153,605	100
Central	140,875	12.2
Copperbelt	80,742	7.0
Eastern	222,314	19.3
Luapula	105,094	9.1
Lusaka	40,211	3.5
Muchinga	95,017	8.2
Northern	134,743	11.7
Northwestern	70,128	6.1
Southern	165,325	14.3
Western	99,156	8.6

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Appendix

Appendix 2: Continued

Province	Total Households	Agricultural Households								
		Total			Rural			Urban		
		Agricultural Households	Percent Male Headed	Percent Female Headed	Agricultural Households	Percent Male Headed	Percent Female Headed	Agricultural Households	Percent Male Headed	Female Headed
Muchinga	138,783	119,443	79.3	20.7	107,127	79.1	20.9	12,316	80.4	19.6
Chama	19,420	18,735	75.6	24.4	17,773	75.4	24.6	962	79.6	20.4
Chinsali	28,668	26,086	81.8	18.2	23,748	82.2	17.8	2,338	78.3	21.7
Isoka	14,136	11,840	78.3	21.7	10,231	78.3	21.7	1,609	78.6	21.4
Mafinga	12,648	12,255	75.6	24.4	12,255	75.6	24.4	-	-	-
Mpika	39,956	33,257	80.3	19.7	29,024	80.4	19.6	4,233	79.6	20.4
Nakonde	23,955	17,270	80.7	19.3	14,096	79.8	20.2	3,174	84.3	15.7
Northern	220,561	176,571	80.9	19.1	159,554	81.1	18.9	17,017	78.7	21.3
Chilubi	16,716	15,955	76.2	23.8	15,140	76.4	23.6	815	73.3	26.7
Kaputa	23,740	18,736	83.5	16.5	17,841	83.6	16.4	895	82.0	18.0
Kasama	45,862	31,439	80.7	19.3	23,176	81.5	18.5	8,263	78.3	21.7
Luwingu	24,307	21,114	80.8	19.2	19,870	81.0	19.0	1,244	79.0	21.0
Mbala	40,096	33,941	80.8	19.2	32,367	80.8	19.2	1,574	81.4	18.6
Mporokoso	19,347	16,402	81.9	18.1	14,287	82.5	17.5	2,115	77.9	22.1
Mpulungu	19,650	10,744	83.1	16.9	9,835	82.9	17.1	909	85.6	14.4
Mungwi	30,843	28,240	80.7	19.3	27,038	80.9	19.1	1,202	74.9	25.1
Northwestern	130,803	104,106	77.1	22.9	89,839	77.3	22.7	14,267	76.2	23.8
Chavuma	6,670	4,715	72.7	27.3	4,183	73.5	26.5	532	67.1	32.9
Ikelenge	5,830	5,512	74.3	25.7	5,512	74.3	25.7	-	-	-
Kabompo	16,536	14,841	73.9	26.1	11,650	74.9	25.1	3,191	70.1	29.9
Kasempa	11,970	10,622	78.8	21.2	10,193	78.8	21.2	429	77.2	22.8
Mufumbwe	10,119	9,293	78.7	21.3	7,761	79.0	21.0	1,532	77.4	22.6
Mwinilunga	18,103	16,870	76.2	23.8	14,869	76.5	23.5	2,001	73.8	26.2
Solwezi	46,574	29,925	80.6	19.4	24,337	80.4	19.6	5,588	81.6	18.4
Zambezi	15,001	12,328	74.3	25.7	11,334	74.4	25.6	994	73.2	26.8
Southern	292,179	186,173	75.8	24.2	173,037	75.6	24.4	13,136	78.3	21.7
Choma	44,483	30,778	74.6	25.4	28,634	74.3	25.7	2,144	78.3	21.7
Gwembe	9,846	7,832	75.7	24.3	7,734	75.7	24.3	98	74.5	25.5
Itezhi-tezhi	12,237	9,612	77.5	22.5	8,459	77.5	22.5	1,153	77.7	22.3
Kalomo	45,352	39,117	75.1	24.9	38,293	75.1	24.9	824	77.7	22.3
Kazungula	19,400	15,674	77.4	22.6	15,674	77.4	22.6	-	-	-
Livingstone	30,461	3,332	78.9	21.1	499	81.6	18.4	2,833	78.5	21.5
Mazabuka	43,411	18,323	78.3	21.7	16,447	77.8	22.2	1,876	82.5	17.5
Monze	32,849	25,222	74.5	25.5	22,696	74.3	25.7	2,526	76.0	24.0
Namwala	16,662	14,523	78.6	21.4	13,930	79.0	21.0	593	70.0	30.0
Siavonga	17,757	10,216	73.5	26.5	9,575	72.8	27.2	641	83.9	16.1
Sinazongwe	19,721	11,544	73.8	26.2	11,096	73.5	26.5	448	79.7	20.3
Western	180,179	147,561	67.6	32.4	139,552	67.5	32.5	8,009	68.9	31.1
Kalabo	26,480	24,823	60.4	39.6	24,342	60.3	39.7	481	63.0	37.0
Kaoma	36,068	31,529	70.1	29.9	29,485	69.7	30.3	2,044	75.0	25.0
Lukulu	16,676	14,118	67.4	32.6	13,090	67.5	32.5	1,028	67.1	32.9
Mongu	36,605	24,117	65.1	34.9	21,541	65.2	34.8	2,576	64.7	35.3
Senanga	25,162	19,878	68.7	31.3	19,181	68.7	31.3	697	67.9	32.1
Sesheke	20,159	16,364	74.4	25.6	15,181	74.6	25.4	1,183	71.8	28.2
Shang'ombo	19,029	16,732	69.2	30.8	16,732	69.2	30.8	-	-	-

Appendix 3: Continued										
District	Total Households	Agricultural Households								
		Total			Rural			Urban		
		Crop Growing Households	Male Headed	Female Headed	Crop Growing Households	Male Headed	Female Headed	Crop Growing Households	Male Headed	Female Headed
Southern	292,179	183,745	139,132	44,613	171,407	129,491	41,916	12,338	9,641	2,697
Choma	44,483	30,541	22,775	7,766	28,498	21,177	7,321	2,043	1,598	445
Gwembe	9,846	7,677	5,807	1,870	7,584	5,736	1,848	93	71	22
Itezhi-tezhi	12,237	9,468	7,337	2,131	8,372	6,485	1,887	1,096	852	244
Kalomo	45,352	38,928	29,236	9,692	38,129	28,614	9,515	799	622	177
Kazungula	19,400	15,580	12,066	3,514	15,580	12,066	3,514	-	-	-
Livingstone	30,461	2,998	2,363	635	471	382	89	2,527	1,981	546
Mazabuka	43,411	18,009	14,096	3,913	16,214	12,615	3,599	1,795	1,481	314
Monze	32,849	25,028	18,642	6,386	22,581	16,788	5,793	2,447	1,854	593
Namwala	16,662	14,426	11,341	3,085	13,844	10,937	2,907	582	404	178
Siavonga	17,757	9,848	7,211	2,637	9,324	6,775	2,549	524	436	88
Sinazongwe	19,721	11,242	8,258	2,984	10,810	7,916	2,894	432	342	90
Western	180,179	146,908	99,242	47,666	139,095	93,881	45,214	7,813	5,361	2,452
Kalabo	26,480	24,775	14,964	9,811	24,294	14,661	9,633	481	303	178
Kaoma	36,068	31,448	22,031	9,417	29,425	20,517	8,908	2,023	1,514	509
Lukulu	16,676	14,077	9,496	4,581	13,051	8,807	4,244	1,026	689	337
Mongu	36,605	23,886	15,537	8,349	21,431	13,960	7,471	2,455	1,577	878
Senanga	25,162	19,791	13,590	6,201	19,125	13,144	5,981	666	446	220
Sesheke	20,159	16,266	12,095	4,171	15,104	11,263	3,841	1,162	832	330
Shang'ombo	19,029	16,665	11,529	5,136	16,665	11,529	5,136	-	-	-

Appendix 4: Percentage Distribution of Crop Growing Households by Province, District, Rural/Urban and Sex of Household Head, Zambia 2010										
Province	Total Households	Agricultural Households								
		Total			Rural			Urban		
		Crop Growing Households	Percent Male Headed	Percent Female Headed	Crop Growing Households	Percent Male Headed	Percent Female Headed	Crop Growing Households	Percent Male Headed	Female Headed
Zambia Total	2,513,768	1,527,061	77.8	22.2	1,301,484	77.6	22.4	225,577	78.5	21.5
Central	235,560	169,026	79.9	20.1	145,115	80.2	19.8	23,911	77.7	22.3
Chibombo	53,179	41,237	79.1	20.9	40,181	79.3	20.7	1,056	71.5	28.5
Kabwe	39,862	14,972	76.9	23.1	-	-	-	14,972	76.9	23.1
Kapiri-Mposhi	45,977	36,042	80.2	19.8	33,447	80.3	19.7	2,595	79.4	20.6
Mkushi	28,389	20,373	84.8	15.2	19,155	84.8	15.2	1,218	83.4	16.6
Mumbwa	39,142	30,723	78.3	21.7	28,445	78.1	21.9	2,278	79.9	20.1
Serenje	29,011	25,679	80.3	19.7	23,887	80.4	19.6	1,792	78.6	21.4
Copperbelt	371,125	144,089	80.3	19.7	66,193	80.7	19.3	77,896	79.9	20.1
Chililabombwe	17,326	6,444	83.7	16.3	2,201	84.5	15.5	4,243	83.2	16.8
Chingola	39,657	11,928	82.0	18.0	5,277	82.2	17.8	6,651	81.8	18.2
Kalulushi	19,203	9,495	81.8	18.2	4,297	82.4	17.6	5,198	81.2	18.8
Kitwe	96,666	20,847	80.6	19.4	2,940	81.5	18.5	17,907	80.4	19.6
Luanshya	29,043	10,175	79.9	20.1	3,826	81.4	18.6	6,349	79.1	20.9
Lufwanyama	15,597	13,917	80.4	19.6	13,592	80.6	19.4	325	68.9	31.1
Masaiti	20,511	18,676	79.0	21.0	18,676	79.0	21.0	-	-	-
Mpongwe	17,350	15,460	80.2	19.8	13,342	80.6	19.4	2,118	77.7	22.3
Mufulira	30,065	12,109	80.8	19.2	2,042	83.3	16.7	10,067	80.3	19.7
Ndola	85,707	25,038	78.6	21.4	-	-	-	25,038	78.6	21.4
Eastern	305,198	267,735	78.1	21.9	252,514	78.0	22.0	15,221	79.5	20.5
Chadiza	19,822	18,877	78.2	21.8	18,591	78.3	21.7	286	75.9	24.1
Chipata	88,065	68,855	77.7	22.3	61,600	77.4	22.6	7,255	80.4	19.6
Katete	46,852	43,055	77.4	22.6	40,991	77.4	22.6	2,064	77.9	22.1
Lundazi	62,069	57,689	80.9	19.1	56,605	80.8	19.2	1,084	83.3	16.7
Mambwe	13,196	11,244	77.7	22.3	10,272	77.8	22.2	972	76.4	23.6
Nyimba	16,040	14,233	76.2	23.8	13,653	76.1	23.9	580	79.5	20.5
Petauke	59,154	53,782	76.4	23.6	50,802	76.3	23.7	2,980	78.4	21.6
Luapula	194,962	154,961	79.6	20.4	133,297	80.0	20.0	21,664	77.4	22.6
Chiengi	24,415	18,234	81.9	18.1	18,234	81.9	18.1	-	-	-
Kawambwa	25,196	22,313	79.2	20.8	17,496	80.2	19.8	4,817	75.4	24.6
Mansa	43,631	31,363	79.6	20.4	25,382	79.9	20.1	5,981	78.5	21.5
Milenge	7,594	7,258	81.5	18.5	7,258	81.5	18.5	-	-	-
Mwense	23,990	19,582	79.6	20.4	16,246	80.3	19.7	3,336	76.5	23.5
Nchelenge	30,157	24,006	81.3	18.7	18,962	81.9	18.1	5,044	78.8	21.2
Samfya	39,979	32,205	77.0	23.0	29,719	77.0	23.0	2,486	77.2	22.8

Appendix 4: Continued

Province	Total Households	Agricultural Households								
		Total			Rural			Urban		
		Crop Growing Households	Percent Male Headed	Percent Female Headed	Crop Growing Households	Percent Male Headed	Percent Female Headed	Crop Growing Households	Percent Male Headed	Female Headed
Lusaka	444,418	62,758	79.6	20.4	39,086	79.9	20.1	23,672	79.2	20.8
Chongwe	36,319	22,425	79.0	21.0	21,684	79.0	21.0	741	79.2	20.8
Kafue	44,556	18,909	81.5	18.5	14,474	82.3	17.7	4,435	79.0	21.0
Luangwa	4,672	3,056	74.7	25.3	2,928	74.8	25.2	128	71.9	28.1
Lusaka	358,871	18,368	79.3	20.7	-	-	-	18,368	79.3	20.7
Muchinga	138,783	118,951	79.3	20.7	106,735	79.2	20.8	12,216	80.4	19.6
Chama	19,420	18,706	75.6	24.4	17,748	75.4	24.6	958	79.6	20.4
Chinsali	28,668	25,971	81.9	18.1	23,647	82.3	17.7	2,324	78.2	21.8
Isoka	14,136	11,795	78.3	21.7	10,191	78.3	21.7	1,604	78.6	21.4
Mafinga	12,648	12,224	75.6	24.4	12,224	75.6	24.4	-	-	-
Mpika	39,956	33,087	80.3	19.7	28,890	80.4	19.6	4,197	79.6	20.4
Nakonde	23,955	17,168	80.7	19.3	14,035	79.8	20.2	3,133	84.4	15.6
Northern	220,561	175,373	80.9	19.1	158,622	81.2	18.8	16,751	78.6	21.4
Chilubi	16,716	15,908	76.2	23.8	15,094	76.4	23.6	814	73.2	26.8
Kaputa	23,740	18,554	83.6	16.4	17,678	83.6	16.4	876	81.8	18.2
Kasama	45,862	31,259	80.7	19.3	23,101	81.6	18.4	8,158	78.2	21.8
Luwingu	24,307	20,996	80.9	19.1	19,762	81.0	19.0	1,234	79.1	20.9
Mbala	40,096	33,764	80.8	19.2	32,234	80.8	19.2	1,530	81.6	18.4
Mporokoso	19,347	16,320	81.9	18.1	14,219	82.5	17.5	2,101	78.0	22.0
Mpulungu	19,650	10,505	83.1	16.9	9,667	83.0	17.0	838	85.1	14.9
Mungwi	30,843	28,067	80.7	19.3	26,867	81.0	19.0	1,200	74.9	25.1
Northwestern	130,803	103,515	77.1	22.9	89,420	77.3	22.7	14,095	76.1	23.9
Chavuma	6,670	4,700	72.7	27.3	4,170	3.4	26.6	530	67.2	32.8
Ikelenge	5,830	5,499	74.2	25.8	5,499	74.2	25.8	-	-	-
Kabompo	16,536	14,788	73.9	26.1	11,615	74.9	25.1	3,173	70.1	29.9
Kasempa	11,970	10,587	78.8	21.2	10,168	78.8	21.2	419	77.1	22.9
Mufumbwe	10,119	9,278	78.7	21.3	7,747	79.0	21.0	1,531	77.4	22.6
Mwinilunga	18,103	16,848	76.2	23.8	14,852	76.5	23.5	1,996	73.7	26.3
Solwezi	46,574	29,688	80.6	19.4	24,223	80.4	19.6	5,465	81.5	18.5
Zambezi	15,001	12,127	74.3	25.7	11,146	74.4	25.6	981	73.2	26.8
Southern	292,179	183,745	75.7	24.3	171,407	75.5	24.5	12,338	78.1	21.9
Choma	44,483	30,541	74.6	25.4	28,498	74.3	25.7	2,043	78.2	21.8
Gwembe	9,846	7,677	75.6	24.4	7,584	75.6	24.4	93	76.3	23.7
Itezhi-tezhi	12,237	9,468	77.5	22.5	8,372	77.5	22.5	1,096	77.7	22.3
Kalomo	45,352	38,928	75.1	24.9	38,129	75.0	25.0	799	77.8	22.2
Kazungula	19,400	15,580	77.4	22.6	15,580	77.4	22.6	-	-	-
Livingstone	30,461	2,998	78.8	21.2	471	81.1	18.9	2,527	78.4	21.6
Mazabuka	43,411	18,009	78.3	21.7	16,214	77.8	22.2	1,795	82.5	17.5
Monze	32,849	25,028	74.5	25.5	22,581	74.3	25.7	2,447	75.8	24.2
Namwala	16,662	14,426	78.6	21.4	13,844	79.0	21.0	582	69.4	30.6
Siavonga	17,757	9,848	73.2	26.8	9,324	72.7	27.3	524	83.2	16.8
Sinazongwe	19,721	11,242	3.5	26.5	10,810	73.2	26.8	432	79.2	20.8
Western	180,179	146,908	67.6	32.4	139,095	67.5	32.5	7,813	68.6	31.4
Kalabo	26,480	24,775	60.4	39.6	24,294	60.3	39.7	481	63.0	37.0
Kaoma	36,068	31,448	70.1	29.9	29,425	69.7	30.3	2,023	74.8	25.2
Lukulu	16,676	14,077	67.5	32.5	13,051	67.5	32.5	1,026	67.2	32.8
Mongu	36,605	23,886	65.0	35.0	21,431	65.1	34.9	2,455	64.2	35.8
Senanga	25,162	19,791	68.7	31.3	19,125	68.7	31.3	666	67.0	33.0
Sesheke	20,159	16,266	74.4	25.6	15,104	74.6	25.4	1,162	71.6	28.4
Shang'ombo	19,029	16,665	69.2	30.8	16,665	69.2	30.8	-	-	-

Appendix 6: Continued										
District	All Households	Agricultural Households								
		Total			Rural			Urban		
		Poultry/Livestock Raising Households	Percent Male Headed	Percent Female Headed	Poultry/Livestock Raising Households	Percent Male Headed	Percent Female Headed	Poultry/Livestock Raising Households	Percent Male Headed	Percent
Lusaka	444,418	40,211	80.2	19.8	29,537	79.6	20.4	10,674	82.1	17.9
Chongwe	36,319	17,641	78.7	21.3	17,140	78.6	21.4	501	79.6	20.4
Kafue	44,556	11,457	81.9	18.1	9,891	82.1	17.9	1,566	80.5	19.5
Luangwa	4,672	2,640	75.9	24.1	2,506	75.7	24.3	134	79.1	20.9
Lusaka	358,871	8,473	82.5	17.5	-	-	-	8,473	82.5	17.5
Muchinga	138,783	95,017	80.4	19.6	88,907	80.3	19.7	6,110	81.8	18.2
Chama	19,420	14,514	76.9	23.1	13,917	76.8	23.2	597	78.7	21.3
Chinsali	28,668	21,477	83.3	16.7	20,062	83.5	16.5	1,415	81.5	18.5
Isoka	14,136	9,737	79.3	20.7	9,010	79.3	20.7	727	80.2	19.8
Mafinga	12,648	11,469	76.1	23.9	11,469	76.1	23.9	-	-	-
Mpika	39,956	24,423	81.8	18.2	22,191	81.9	18.1	2,232	80.8	19.2
Nakonde	23,955	13,397	81.2	18.8	12,258	80.7	19.3	1,139	86.6	13.4
Northern	220,561	134,743	82.5	17.5	126,208	82.7	17.3	8,535	80.1	19.9
Chilubi	16,716	12,777	77.6	22.4	12,110	77.7	22.3	667	74.4	25.6
Kaputa	23,740	12,093	85.2	14.8	11,646	85.2	14.8	447	85.0	15.0
Kasama	45,862	21,336	82.9	17.1	17,815	83.6	16.4	3,521	79.7	20.3
Luwingu	24,307	17,226	82.3	17.7	16,477	82.5	17.5	749	78.8	21.2
Mbala	40,096	542	82.6	17.4	26,870	82.6	17.4	672	85.0	15.0
Mporokoso	19,347	12,985	83.5	16.5	11,804	83.8	16.2	1,181	80.8	19.2
Mpungu	19,650	7,691	84.9	15.1	7,233	84.6	15.4	458	88.6	11.4
Mungwi	30,843	23,093	82.3	17.7	22,253	82.6	17.4	840	76.0	24.0
North western	130,803	70,128	80.5	19.5	63,353	80.6	19.4	6,775	79.1	20.9
Chavuma	6,670	2,693	78.6	21.4	2,445	79.1	20.9	248	73.8	26.2
Ikkelenge	5,830	3,360	79.9	20.1	3,360	79.9	20.1	-	-	-
Kabompo	16,536	10,806	77.8	22.2	8,766	78.5	21.5	2,040	74.8	25.2
Kasempa	11,970	7,900	81.0	19.0	7,698	81.0	19.0	202	80.2	19.8
Mufumbwe	10,119	6,534	81.5	18.5	5,693	81.5	18.5	841	81.5	18.5
Mwinilunga	18,103	10,912	80.4	19.6	9,968	80.6	19.4	944	78.8	21.2
Solwezi	46,574	19,787	82.1	17.9	17,862	81.9	18.1	1,925	84.4	15.6
Zambezi	15,001	8,136	79.5	20.5	7,561	79.8	20.2	575	75.8	24.2
Southern	292,179	165,325	76.8	23.2	157,835	76.6	23.4	7,490	79.9	20.1
Choma	44,483	27,910	75.3	24.7	26,720	75.1	24.9	1,190	79.7	20.3
Gwembe	9,846	7,006	77.1	22.9	6,940	77.1	22.9	66	72.7	27.3
Itezhi-tezhi	12,237	7,895	79.5	20.5	7,212	79.5	20.5	683	79.4	20.6
Kalomo	45,352	36,956	75.8	24.2	36,438	75.8	24.2	518	79.7	20.3
Kazungula	19,400	13,914	78.7	21.3	13,914	78.7	21.3	-	-	-
Livingstone	30,461	496	82.5	17.5	361	83.9	16.1	1,135	82.0	18.0
Mazabuka	43,411	15,306	78.6	21.4	14,443	78.3	21.7	863	83.9	16.1
Monze	32,849	23,006	75.4	24.6	21,159	75.2	24.8	1,847	77.4	22.6
Namwala	16,662	13,512	80.0	20.0	13,081	80.3	19.7	431	72.9	27.1
Siavonga	17,757	8,371	75.4	24.6	7,952	74.9	25.1	419	84.7	15.3
Sinazongwe	19,721	9,953	75.7	24.3	9,615	75.5	24.5	338	82.0	18.0
Western	180,179	99,156	72.3	27.7	95,804	72.2	27.8	3,352	73.6	26.4
Kalabo	26,480	14,862	65.9	34.1	14,667	65.9	34.1	195	66.7	33.3
Kaoma	36,068	21,142	74.0	26.0	20,352	73.7	26.3	790	80.6	19.4
Lukulu	16,676	8,848	72.5	27.5	8,479	72.5	27.5	369	74.3	25.7
Mongu	36,605	16,119	69.7	30.3	14,983	69.8	30.2	1,136	69.1	30.9
Senanga	25,162	13,734	73.9	26.1	13,375	73.9	26.1	359	71.3	28.7
Sesheke	20,159	12,782	77.5	22.5	12,279	77.6	22.4	503	76.7	23.3
Shang'ombo	19,029	11,669	73.1	26.9	11,669	73.1	26.9	-	-	-

Appendix 7: Distribution of Fish Farming Households by Province, District, Rural/Urban and Sex of Household Head, Zambia 2010

District	All Households	Agricultural Households								
		Total			Rural			Urban		
		Fish Farming Households	Male Headed	Female Headed	Fish Farming Households	Male Headed	Female Headed	Fish Farming Households	Male Headed	Female Headed
Total Zambia	2,513,768	34,812	29,965	4,847	31,046	26,799	4,247	3,766	3,166	600
Central	235,560	3,402	2,936	466	3,063	2,652	411	339	284	55
Chibombo	53,179	673	566	107	665	560	105	8	6	2
Kabwe	39,862	231	195	36	-	-	-	231	195	36
Kapiri-Mposhi	45,977	999	863	136	963	834	129	36	29	7
Mkushi	28,389	418	377	41	394	356	38	24	21	3
Mumbwa	39,142	354	303	51	344	295	49	10	8	2
Serenje	29,011	727	632	95	697	607	90	30	25	5
Copperbelt	371,125	2,594	2,242	352	1,393	1,224	169	1,201	1,018	183
Chililabombwe	17,326	150	136	14	83	78	5	67	58	9
Chingola	39,657	374	336	38	201	188	13	173	148	25
Kalulushi	19,203	233	200	33	150	133	17	83	67	16
Kitwe	96,666	402	352	50	109	100	9	293	252	41
Luanshya	29,043	109	97	12	72	67	5	37	30	7
Lufwanyama	15,597	223	189	34	219	187	32	4	2	2
Masaiti	20,511	269	223	46	269	223	46	-	-	-
Mpongwe	17,350	269	223	46	233	197	36	36	26	10
Mufulira	30,065	231	199	32	57	51	6	174	148	26
Ndola	85,707	334	287	47	-	-	-	334	287	47
Eastern	305,198	3,270	2,731	539	3,131	2,617	514	139	114	25
Chadiza	19,822	287	246	41	287	246	41	-	-	-
Chipata	88,065	892	726	166	831	674	157	61	52	9
Katete	46,852	421	341	80	409	331	78	12	10	2
Lundazi	62,069	944	818	126	940	814	126	4	4	-
Mambwe	13,196	69	58	11	63	53	10	6	5	1
Nyimba	16,040	126	112	14	113	101	12	13	11	2
Petauke	59,154	531	430	101	488	398	90	43	32	11
Luapula	194,962	3,877	3,445	432	3,508	3,119	389	369	326	43
Chiengi	24,415	308	262	46	308	262	46	-	-	-
Kawambwa	25,196	1,002	916	86	917	837	80	85	79	6
Mansa	43,631	687	626	61	579	526	53	108	100	8
Milenge	7,594	113	104	9	113	104	9	-	-	-
Mwense	23,990	607	545	62	534	480	54	73	65	8
Nchelenge	30,157	384	339	45	343	307	36	41	32	9
Samfya	39,979	776	653	123	714	603	111	62	50	12
Lusaka	444,418	976	831	145	547	473	74	429	358	71
Chongwe	36,319	300	256	44	292	250	42	8	6	2
Kafue	44,556	244	214	30	183	159	24	61	55	6
Luangwa	4,672	74	66	8	72	64	8	2	2	-
Lusaka	358,871	358	295	63	-	-	-	358	295	63
Muchinga	138,783	3,412	3,001	411	3,226	2,832	394	186	169	17
Chama	19,420	181	156	25	167	144	23	14	12	2
Chinsali	28,668	975	885	90	932	847	85	43	38	5
Isoka	14,136	309	275	34	279	248	31	30	27	3
Mafinga	12,648	280	221	59	280	221	59	-	-	-
Mpika	39,956	1,246	1,090	156	1,179	1,027	152	67	63	4
Nakonde	23,955	421	374	47	389	345	44	32	29	3
Northern	220,561	8,169	7,358	811	7,814	7,048	766	355	310	45
Chilubi	16,716	488	420	68	484	417	67	4	3	1
Kaputa	23,740	430	401	29	411	382	29	19	19	-
Kasama	45,862	1,840	1,695	145	1,677	1,551	126	163	144	19
Luwingu	24,307	1,024	928	96	971	880	91	53	48	5
Mbala	40,096	883	770	113	862	752	110	21	18	3
Mporokoso	19,347	,741	1,582	159	1,690	1,543	147	51	39	12
Mpulungu	19,650	369	327	42	342	304	38	27	23	4
Mungwi	30,843	1,394	1,235	159	1,377	1,219	158	17	16	1
Northwestern	130,803	3,265	2,757	508	2,937	2,503	434	328	254	74
Chavuma	6,670	260	227	33	231	204	27	29	23	6
Ikelenge	5,830	183	16	23	183	160	23	-	-	-
Kabompo	16,536	496	403	93	414	339	75	82	64	18
Kasempa	11,970	256	217	39	255	216	39	1	1	-
Mufumbwe	10,119	187	157	30	172	144	28	15	13	2
Mwinilunga	18,103	755	648	107	681	592	89	74	56	18
Solwezi	46,574	546	474	72	443	394	49	103	80	23
Zambezi	15,001	582	471	111	558	454	104	24	17	7

Appendix 7: Continued										
District	All House-holds	Agricultural Households								
		Total			Rural			Urban		
		Fish Farming House-holds	Male Headed	Female Headed	Fish Farming House-holds	Male Headed	Female Headed	Fish Farming House-holds	Male Headed	Female Headed
Southern	292,179	2,620	2,119	501	2,413	1,949	464	207	170	37
Choma	44,483	378	294	84	359	279	80	19	15	4
Gwembe	9,846	160	128	32	160	128	32	-	-	-
Itezhi-tezhi	12,237	538	444	94	451	372	79	87	72	15
Kalomo	45,352	370	296	74	364	290	74	6	6	-
Kazungula	19,400	123	101	22	123	101	22	-	-	-
Livingstone	30,461	28	21	7	10	6	4	18	15	3
Mazabuka	43,411	87	151	36	165	133	32	22	18	4
Monze	32,849	267	218	49	232	189	43	35	29	6
Namwala	16,662	267	211	56	260	208	52	7	3	4
Siavonga	17,757	141	120	21	130	110	20	11	10	1
Sinazongwe	19,721	161	135	26	159	133	26	2	2	-
Western	180,179	3,227	2,545	682	3,014	2,382	632	213	163	50
Kalabo	26,480	354	275	79	354	275	79	-	-	-
Kaoma	36,068	582	451	131	543	424	119	39	27	12
Lukulu	16,676	471	376	95	414	332	82	57	44	13
Mongu	36,605	669	484	185	610	439	171	59	45	14
Senanga	25,162	740	620	120	691	580	111	49	40	9
Sesheke	20,159	223	185	38	214	178	36	9	7	2
Shang'ombo	19,029	188	154	34	188	154	34	-	-	-

Appendix 8: Percentage Distribution of Fish Farming Households by Province, District, Rural/Urban and Sex of Household, Zambia 2010										
District	All House-holds	Agricultural Households								
		Total			Rural			Urban		
		Fish Farming House-holds	Percent Male Headed	Percent Female Headed	Fish Farming House-holds	Percent Male Headed	Percent Female Headed	Fish Farming House-holds	Percent Male Headed	Percent Female Headed
Total	2,513,768	34,812	86.1	13.9	31,046	86.1	13.7	3,766	84.1	15.9
Central	235,560	3,402	86.3	13.7	3,063	86.6	13.4	339	83.8	16.2
Chibombo	53,179	673	84.1	15.9	665	84.1	15.8	8	75.0	25.0
Kabwe	39,862	231	84.4	15.6	-	84.4	-	231	84.4	15.6
Kapiri-Mposhi	45,977	999	86.4	13.6	963	86.4	13.4	36	80.6	19.4
Mkushi	28,389	418	90.2	9.8	394	90.2	9.6	24	87.5	12.5
Mumbwa	39,142	354	85.6	14.4	344	85.6	14.2	10	80.0	20.0
Serenje	29,011	727	86.9	13.1	697	86.9	12.9	30	83.3	16.7
Copperbelt	371,125	2,594	86.4	13.6	1,393	87.9	12.1	1,201	84.8	15.2
Chililabombwe	17,326	150	90.7	9.3	83	90.7	6.0	67	86.6	13.4
Chingola	39,657	374	89.8	10.2	201	89.8	6.5	173	85.5	14.5
Kalulushi	19,203	233	85.8	14.2	150	85.8	11.3	83	80.7	19.3
Kitwe	96,666	402	87.6	12.4	109	87.6	8.3	293	86.0	14.0
Luanshya	29,043	109	89.0	11.0	72	89.0	6.9	37	81.1	18.9
Lufwanyama	15,597	223	84.8	15.2	219	84.8	14.6	4	50.0	50.0
Masaiti	20,511	269	82.9	17.1	269	82.9	17.1	-	-	-
Mpongwe	17,350	269	82.9	17.1	233	82.9	15.5	36	72.2	27.8
Mufulira	30,065	231	86.1	13.9	57	86.1	10.5	174	85.1	14.9
Ndola	85,707	334	85.9	14.1	-	85.9	-	334	85.9	14.1
Eastern	305,198	3,270	83.5	16.5	3,131	83.6	16.4	139	82.0	18.0
Chadiza	19,822	287	85.7	14.3	287	85.7	14.3	-	-	-
Chipata	88,065	892	81.4	18.6	831	81.4	18.9	61	85.2	14.8
Katete	46,852	421	81.0	19.0	409	81.0	19.1	12	83.3	16.7
Lundazi	62,069	944	86.7	13.3	940	86.7	13.4	4	100.0	-
Mambwe	13,196	69	84.1	15.9	63	84.1	15.9	6	83.3	16.7
Nyimba	16,040	126	88.9	11.1	113	88.9	10.6	13	84.6	15.4
Petauke	59,154	531	81.0	19.0	488	81.0	18.4	43	74.4	25.6
Luapula	194,962	3,877	88.9	11.1	3,508	88.9	11.1	369	88.3	11.7
Chienge	24,415	308	85.1	14.9	308	85.1	14.9	-	-	-
Kawambwa	25,196	1,002	91.4	8.6	917	91.4	8.7	85	92.9	7.1
Mansa	43,631	687	91.1	8.9	579	91.1	9.2	108	92.6	7.4
Milenge	7,594	113	92.0	8.0	113	92.0	8.0	-	-	-
Mwense	23,990	607	89.8	10.2	534	89.8	10.1	73	89.0	11.0
Nchelenge	30,157	384	88.3	11.7	343	88.3	10.5	41	78.0	22.0
Samfya	39,979	776	84.1	15.9	714	84.1	15.5	62	80.6	19.4
Lusaka	444,418	976	85.1	14.9	547	86.5	13.5	429	83.4	16.6
Chongwe	36,319	300	85.3	14.7	292	85.3	14.4	8	75.0	25.0
Kafue	44,556	244	87.7	12.3	183	87.7	13.1	61	90.2	9.8
Luangwa	4,672	74	89.2	10.8	72	89.2	11.1	2	100.0	-
Lusaka	358,871	358	82.4	17.6	-	82.4	-	358	82.4	17.6

Appendix 8: Continued

District	All Households	Agricultural Households								
		Total			Rural			Urban		
		Fish Farming Households	Percent Male Headed	Percent Female Headed	Fish Farming Households	Percent Male Headed	Percent Female Headed	Fish Farming Households	Percent Male Headed	Percent Female Headed
Muchinga	138,783	3,412	88.0	12.0	3,226	87.8	12.2	186	90.9	9.1
Chama	19,420	181	86.2	13.8	167	86.2	13.8	14	85.7	14.3
Chinsali	28,668	975	90.8	9.2	932	90.8	9.1	43	88.4	11.6
Isoka	14,136	309	89.0	11.0	279	89.0	11.1	30	90.0	10.0
Mafinga	12,648	280	78.9	21.1	280	78.9	21.1	-	-	-
Mpika	39,956	1,246	87.5	12.5	1,179	87.5	12.9	67	94.0	6.0
Nakonde	23,955	421	88.8	11.2	389	88.8	11.3	32	90.6	9.4
Northern	220,561	8,169	90.1	9.9	7,814	90.2	9.8	355	87.3	12.7
Chilubi	16,716	488	86.1	13.9	484	86.1	13.8	4	75.0	25.0
Kaputa	23,740	430	93.3	6.7	411	93.3	7.1	19	100.0	-
Kasama	45,862	1,840	92.1	7.9	1,677	92.1	7.5	163	88.3	11.7
Luwingu	24,307	1,024	90.6	9.4	971	90.6	9.4	53	90.6	9.4
Mbala	40,096	883	87.2	12.8	862	87.2	12.8	21	85.7	14.3
Mporokoso	19,347	1,741	90.9	9.1	1,690	90.9	8.7	51	76.5	23.5
Mpulungu	19,650	369	88.6	11.4	342	88.6	11.1	27	85.2	14.8
Mungwi	30,843	1,394	88.6	11.4	1,377	88.6	11.5	17	94.1	5.9
Northwestern	130,803	3,265	84.4	15.6	2,937	85.2	14.8	328	77.4	22.6
Chavuma	6,670	260	87.3	12.7	231	87.3	11.7	29	79.3	20.7
Ikelenge	5,830	183	87.4	12.6	183	87.4	12.6	-	-	-
Kabompo	16,536	496	81.3	18.8	414	81.3	18.1	82	78.0	22.0
Kasempa	11,970	256	84.8	15.2	255	84.8	15.3	1	100.0	-
Mufumbwe	10,119	187	84.0	16.0	172	84.0	16.3	15	86.7	13.3
Mwinilunga	18,103	755	85.8	14.2	681	85.8	13.1	74	75.7	24.3
Solwezi	46,574	546	86.8	13.2	443	86.8	11.1	103	77.7	22.3
Zambezi	15,001	582	80.9	19.1	558	80.9	18.6	24	70.8	29.2
Southern	292,179	2,620	80.9	19.1	2,413	80.8	19.2	207	82.1	17.9
Choma	44,483	378	77.8	22.2	359	77.8	22.3	19	78.9	21.1
Gwembe	9,846	160	80.0	20.0	160	80.0	20.0	-	-	-
Itezhi-tezhi	12,237	538	82.5	17.5	451	82.5	17.5	87	82.8	17.2
Kalomo	45,352	370	80.0	20.0	364	80.0	20.3	6	100.0	-
Kazungula	19,400	123	82.1	17.9	123	82.1	17.9	-	-	-
Livingstone	30,461	28	75.0	25.0	10	75.0	40.0	18	83.3	16.7
Mazabuka	43,411	187	80.7	19.3	165	80.7	19.4	22	81.8	18.2
Monze	32,849	267	81.6	18.4	232	81.6	18.5	35	82.9	17.1
Namwala	16,662	267	79.0	21.0	260	79.0	20.0	7	42.9	57.1
Siavonga	17,757	141	85.1	14.9	130	85.1	15.4	11	90.9	9.1
Sinazongwe	19,721	161	83.9	16.1	159	83.9	16.4	2	100.0	-
Western	180,179	3,227	78.9	21.1	3,014	79.0	21.0	213	76.5	23.5
Kalabo	26,480	354	77.7	22.3	354	77.7	22.3	-	-	-
Kaoma	36,068	582	77.5	22.5	543	77.5	21.9	39	69.2	30.8
Lukulu	16,676	471	79.8	20.2	414	79.8	19.8	57	77.2	22.8
Mongu	36,605	669	72.3	27.7	610	72.3	28.0	59	76.3	23.7
Senanga	25,162	740	83.8	16.2	691	83.8	16.1	49	81.6	18.4
Sesheke	20,159	223	83.0	17.0	214	83.0	16.8	9	77.8	22.2
Shang'ombo	19,029	188	81.9	18.1	188	81.9	18.1	-	-	-

Appendix 9: Distribution of Game Ranching Households by Province, District, Rural/ Urban and Sex of Household Head, Zambia 2010

District	All House-holds	Agricultural Households								
		Total			Rural			Urban		
		Game Ranching House-holds	Male Headed	Female Headed	Game Ranching House-holds	Male Headed	Female Headed	Game Ranching House-holds	Male Headed	Female Headed
Zambia Total	2,513,768	11,755	9,646	2,109	10,317	8,494	1,823	1,438	1,152	286
Central	235,560	1,478	1,220	258	1,313	1,091	222	165	129	36
Chibombo	53,179	318	253	65	311	249	62	7	4	3
Kabwe	39,862	119	94	25	-	-	-	119	94	25
Kapiri-Mposhi	45,977	353	290	63	339	278	61	14	12	2
Mkushi	28,389	226	204	22	220	199	21	6	5	1
Mumbwa	39,142	254	215	39	241	206	35	13	9	4
Serenje	29,011	208	164	44	202	159	43	6	5	1
Copperbelt	371,125	1,039	876	163	594	511	83	445	365	80
Chililabombwe	17,326	65	61	4	17	17	-	48	44	4
Chingola	39,657	100	87	13	56	51	5	44	36	8
Kalulushi	19,203	64	5	12	40	37	3	24	15	9
Kitwe	96,666	126	99	27	16	16	-	110	83	27
Luanshya	29,043	53	44	9	28	24	4	25	20	5
Lufwanyama	15,597	111	93	18	110	93	17	1	-	1
Masaiti	20,511	181	151	30	181	151	30	-	-	-
Mpongwe	17,350	142	121	21	135	114	21	7	7	-
Mufulira	30,065	60	51	9	11	8	3	49	43	6
Ndola	85,707	137	117	20	-	-	-	137	117	20
Eastern	305,198	1,903	1,560	343	1,816	1,491	325	87	69	18
Chadiza	19,822	180	149	31	179	148	31	1	1	-
Chipata	88,065	554	455	99	523	428	95	31	27	4
Katete	46,852	198	149	49	184	140	44	14	9	5
Lundazi	62,069	488	405	83	484	401	83	4	4	-
Mambwe	13,196	61	50	11	54	44	10	7	6	1
Nyimba	16,040	88	77	11	79	70	9	9	7	2
Petauke	59,154	334	275	59	313	260	53	21	15	6
Luapula	194,962	1,164	968	196	1,007	836	171	157	132	25
Chienge	24,415	88	70	18	88	70	18	-	-	-
Kawambwa	25,196	198	168	30	155	134	21	43	34	9
Mansa	43,631	193	168	25	149	126	23	44	42	2
Milenge	7,594	74	63	11	74	63	11	-	-	-
Mwense	23,990	235	192	43	202	166	36	33	26	7
Nchelenge	30,157	188	157	31	162	136	26	26	21	5
Samfya	39,979	188	150	38	177	141	36	11	9	2
Lusaka	444,418	418	338	80	223	184	39	195	154	41
Chongwe	36,319	136	114	22	129	108	21	7	6	1
Kafue	44,556	98	81	17	73	60	13	25	21	4
Luangwa	4,672	21	16	5	21	16	5	-	-	-
Lusaka	358,871	163	127	36	-	-	-	163	127	36
Muchinga	138,783	1,281	1,050	231	1,218	995	223	63	55	8
Chama	19,420	124	96	28	122	95	27	2	1	1
Chinsali	28,668	220	181	39	215	178	37	5	3	2
Isoka	14,136	113	97	16	105	89	16	8	8	-
Mafinga	12,648	230	187	43	230	187	43	-	-	-
Mpika	39,956	383	309	74	355	284	71	28	25	3
Nakonde	23,955	211	180	31	191	162	29	20	18	2
Northern	220,561	1,670	1,434	236	1,563	1,345	218	107	89	18
Chilubi	16,716	140	117	23	136	114	22	4	3	1
Kaputa	23,740	138	126	12	127	116	11	11	10	1
Kasama	45,862	230	198	32	189	166	23	41	32	9
Luwingu	24,307	180	155	25	170	147	23	10	8	2
Mbala	40,096	435	365	70	426	358	68	9	7	2
Mporokoso	19,347	115	107	8	99	93	6	16	14	2
Mpulungu	19,650	132	119	13	120	108	12	12	11	1
Mungwi	30,843	300	247	53	296	243	53	4	4	-
Northwestern	130,803	865	701	164	752	624	128	113	77	36
Chavuma	6,670	40	37	3	37	35	2	3	2	1
Ikelenge	5,830	55	48	7	55	48	7	-	-	-
Kabompo	16,536	153	111	42	116	91	25	37	20	17
Kasempa	11,970	65	56	9	64	55	9	1	1	-
Mufumbwe	10,119	62	49	13	56	44	12	6	5	1
Mwinilunga	18,103	134	111	23	110	94	16	24	17	7
Solwezi	46,574	195	158	37	162	132	30	33	26	7
Zambezi	15,001	161	131	30	152	125	27	9	6	3

Appendix 9: Continued

District	All House-holds	Agricultural Households								
		Total			Rural			Urban		
		Game Ranching House-holds	Male Headed	Female Headed	Game Ranching House-holds	Male Headed	Female Headed	Game Ranching House-holds	Male Headed	Female Headed
Southern	292,179	1,240	985	255	1,165	920	245	75	65	10
Choma	44,483	176	134	42	168	127	41	8	7	1
Gwembe	9,846	46	33	13	46	33	13	-	-	-
Itezhi-tezhi	12,237	68	57	11	60	49	11	8	8	-
Kalomo	45,352	309	257	52	302	251	51	7	6	1
Kazungula	19,400	67	51	16	67	51	16	-	-	-
Livingstone	30,461	14	11	3	2	1	1	12	10	2
Mazabuka	43,411	102	88	14	87	75	12	15	13	2
Monze	32,849	192	147	45	180	137	43	12	10	2
Namwala	16,662	94	76	18	89	73	16	5	3	2
Siavonga	17,	87	68	19	82	63	19	5	5	-
Sinazongwe	19,721	85	63	22	82	60	22	3	3	-
Western	180,179	697	514	183	666	497	169	31	17	14
Kalabo	26,480	59	37	22	59	37	22	-	-	-
Kaoma	36,068	178	122	56	164	114	50	14	8	6
Lukulu	16,676	41	27	14	40	27	13	1	-	1
Mongu	36,605	153	107	46	143	102	41	10	5	5
Senanga	25,162	119	99	20	113	95	18	6	4	2
Sesheke	20,159	80	69	11	80	69	11	-	-	-
Shang'ombo	19,029	67	53	14	67	53	14	-	-	-

Appendix 10: Percentage Distribution of Game Ranching Households by Province, District, Rural/ Urban and Sex of Household Head, Zambia 2010

District	All House-holds	Agricultural Households								
		Total			Rural			Urban		
		Game Ranching House-holds	Percent Male Headed	Percent Female Headed	Game Ranching House-holds	Percent Male Headed	Percent Female Headed	Game Ranching House-holds	Percent Male Headed	Percent Female Headed
Total Zambia	2,513,768	11,755	82.1	17.9	10,317	82.3	17.7	1,438	80.1	19.9
Central	235,560	1,478	82.5	17.5	1,313	83.1	16.9	165	78.2	21.8
Chibombo	53,179	318	79.6	20.4	311	80.1	19.9	7	57.1	42.9
Kabwe	39,862	119	79.0	21.0	-	-	-	119	79.0	21.0
Kapiri-Mposhi	45,977	353	82.2	17.8	339	82.0	18.0	14	85.7	14.3
Mkushi	28,389	226	90.3	9.7	220	90.5	9.5	6	83.3	16.7
Mumbwa	39,142	254	84.6	15.4	241	85.5	14.5	13	69.2	30.8
Serenje	29,011	208	78.8	21.2	202	78.7	21.3	6	83.3	16.7
Copperbelt	371,125	1,039	84.3	15.7	594	86.0	14.0	445	82.0	18.0
Chililabombwe	17,326	65	93.8	6.2	17	100.0	-	48	91.7	8.3
Chingola	39,657	100	87.0	13.0	56	91.1	8.9	44	81.8	18.2
Kalulushi	19,203	64	81.3	18.8	40	92.5	7.5	24	62.5	37.5
Kitwe	96,666	126	78.6	21.4	16	100.0	-	110	75.5	24.5
Luanshya	29,043	53	83.0	17.0	28	85.7	14.3	25	80.0	20.0
Lufwanyama	15,597	111	83.8	16.2	110	84.5	15.5	1	-	100.0
Masaiti	20,511	181	83.4	16.6	181	83.4	16.6	-	-	-
Mpongwe	17,350	142	85.2	14.8	135	84.4	15.6	7	100.0	-
Mufulira	30,065	60	85.0	15.0	11	72.7	27.3	49	87.8	12.2
Ndola	85,707	137	85.4	14.6	-	-	-	137	85.4	14.6
Eastern	305,198	1,903	82.0	18.0	1,816	82.1	17.9	87	79.3	20.7
Chadiza	19,822	180	82.8	17.2	179	82.7	17.3	1	100.0	-
Chipata	88,065	554	82.1	17.9	523	81.8	18.2	31	87.1	12.9
Katete	46,852	198	75.3	24.7	184	76.1	23.9	14	64.3	35.7
Lundazi	62,069	488	83.0	17.0	484	82.9	17.1	4	100.0	-
Mambwe	13,196	61	82.0	18.0	54	81.5	18.5	7	85.7	14.3
Nyimba	16,040	88	87.5	12.5	79	88.6	11.4	9	77.8	22.2
Petauke	59,154	334	82.3	17.7	313	83.1	16.9	21	71.4	28.6
Luapula	194,962	1,164	83.2	16.8	1,007	83.0	17.0	157	84.1	15.9
Chiengi	24,415	88	79.5	20.5	88	79.5	20.5	-	-	-
Kawambwa	25,196	198	84.8	15.2	155	86.5	13.5	43	79.1	20.9
Mansa	43,631	193	87.0	13.0	149	84.6	15.4	44	95.5	4.5
Milenge	7,594	74	85.1	14.9	74	85.1	14.9	-	-	-
Mwense	23,990	235	81.7	18.3	202	82.2	17.8	33	78.8	21.2
Nchelenge	30,157	188	83.5	16.5	162	84.0	16.0	26	80.8	19.2
Samfya	39,979	188	79.8	20.2	177	79.7	20.3	11	81.8	18.2

Appendix 10: Continued

District	All House-holds	Agricultural Households								
		Total			Rural			Urban		
		Game Ranching House-holds	Percent Male Headed	Percent Female Headed	Game Ranching House-holds	Percent Male Headed	Percent Female Headed	Game Ranching House-holds	Percent Male Headed	Percent Female Headed
Lusaka	444,418	418	80.9	19.1	223	82.5	17.5	195	79.0	21.0
Chongwe	36,319	136	83.8	16.2	129	83.7	16.3	7	85.7	14.3
Kafue	44,556	98	82.7	17.3	73	82.2	17.8	25	84.0	16.0
Luangwa	4,672	21	76.2	23.8	21	76.2	23.8	-	-	-
Lusaka	358,871	163	77.9	22.1	-	-	-	163	77.9	22.1
Muchinga	138,783	1,281	82.0	18.0	1,218	81.7	18.3	63	87.3	12.7
Chama	19,420	124	77.4	22.6	122	77.9	22.1	2	50.0	50.0
Chinsali	28,668	220	82.3	17.7	215	82.8	17.2	5	60.0	40.0
Isoka	14,136	113	85.8	14.2	105	84.8	15.2	8	100.0	-
Mafinga	12,648	230	81.3	18.7	230	81.3	18.7	-	-	-
Mpika	39,956	383	80.7	19.3	355	80.0	20.0	28	89.3	10.7
Nakonde	23,955	211	85.3	14.7	191	84.8	15.2	20	90.0	10.0
Northern	220,561	1,670	85.9	14.1	1,563	86.1	13.9	107	83.2	16.8
Chilubi	16,716	140	83.6	16.4	136	83.8	16.2	4	75.0	25.0
Kaputa	23,740	138	91.3	8.7	127	91.3	8.7	11	90.9	9.1
Kasama	45,862	230	86.1	13.9	189	87.8	12.2	41	78.0	22.0
Lwingu	24,307	180	86.1	13.9	170	86.5	13.5	10	80.0	20.0
Mbala	40,096	435	83.9	16.1	426	84.0	16.0	9	77.8	22.2
Mporokoso	19,347	115	93.0	7.0	99	93.9	6.1	16	87.5	12.5
Mpulungu	19,650	132	90.2	9.8	120	90.0	10.0	12	91.7	8.3
Mungwi	30,843	300	82.3	17.7	296	82.1	17.9	4	100.0	-
Northwestern	130,803	865	81.0	19.0	752	83.0	17.0	113	68.1	31.9
Chavuma	6,670	40	92.5	7.5	37	94.6	5.4	3	66.7	33.3
Ikelenge	5,830	55	87.3	12.7	55	87.3	12.7	-	-	-
Kabompo	16,536	153	72.5	27.5	116	78.4	21.6	37	54.1	45.9
Kasempa	11,970	65	86.2	13.8	64	85.9	14.1	1	100.0	-
Mufumbwe	10,119	62	79.0	21.0	56	78.6	21.4	6	83.3	16.7
Mwinilunga	18,103	134	82.8	17.2	110	85.5	14.5	24	70.8	29.2
Solwezi	46,574	195	81.0	19.0	162	81.5	18.5	33	78.8	21.2
Zambezi	15,001	161	81.4	18.6	152	82.2	17.8	9	66.7	33.3
Southern	292,179	1,240	79.4	20.6	1,165	79.0	21.0	75	86.7	13.3
Choma	44,483	176	76.1	23.9	168	75.6	24.4	8	87.5	12.5
Gwembe	9,846	46	71.7	28.3	46	71.7	28.3	-	-	-
Itezhi-tezhi	12,237	68	83.8	16.2	60	81.7	18.3	8	100.0	-
Kalomo	45,352	309	83.2	16.8	302	83.1	16.9	7	85.7	14.3
Kazungula	19,400	67	76.1	23.9	67	76.1	23.9	-	-	-
Livingstone	30,461	14	78.6	21.4	2	50.0	50.0	12	83.3	16.7
Mazabuka	43,411	102	86.3	13.7	87	86.2	13.8	15	86.7	13.3
Monze	32,849	192	76.6	23.4	180	76.1	23.9	12	83.3	16.7
Namwala	16,662	94	80.9	19.1	89	82.0	18.0	5	60.0	40.0
Siavonga	17,757	87	78.2	21.8	82	76.8	23.2	5	100.0	-
Sinazongwe	19,721	85	74.1	25.9	82	73.2	26.8	3	100.0	-
Western	180,179	697	73.7	26.3	666	74.6	25.4	31	54.8	45.2
Kalabo	26,480	59	62.7	37.3	59	62.7	37.3	-	-	-
Kaoma	36,068	178	68.5	31.5	164	69.5	30.5	14	57.1	42.9
Lukulu	16,676	41	65.9	34.1	40	67.5	32.5	1	-	100.0
Mongu	36,605	153	69.9	30.1	143	71.3	28.7	10	50.0	50.0
Senanga	25,162	119	83.2	16.8	113	84.1	15.9	6	66.7	33.3
Sesheke	20,159	80	86.3	13.8	80	86.3	13.8	-	-	-
Shang'ombo	19,029	67	79.1	20.9	67	79.1	20.9	-	-	-

Appendix 11: Continued

District	All Households	Total	Raising of Chickens Only	Raising of Other Poultry Only	Raising of Cattle Only	Raising of Goats Only	Raising of Pigs Only	Raising of Sheep Only	Raising of Donkeys Only	Raising of Other Livestock Only
Southern	292,179	165,325	32,653	335	3,028	1,953	536	28	107	387
Choma	44,483	27,910	6,350	46	263	249	40	-	20	66
Gwembe	9,846	7,006	1,156	5	206	104	46	-	4	11
Itezhi-tezhi	12,237	7,895	2,167	19	356	26	26	-	9	50
Kalomo	45,352	36,956	5,646	39	421	264	71	7	22	48
Kazungula	19,400	13,914	2,976	15	447	128	44	3	7	41
Livingstone	30,461	1,496	800	48	37	33	15	2	5	5
Mazabuka	43,411	15,306	3,465	49	248	229	68	3	8	36
Monze	32,849	23,006	3,839	29	193	184	64	-	9	8
Namwala	16,662	13,512	2,420	24	345	45	68	1	7	34
Siavonga	17,757	8,371	2,065	32	133	400	53	8	4	51
Sinazongwe	19,721	9,953	1,769	29	379	291	41	4	12	17
Western	180,179	99,	43,559	419	7,994	744	717	5	144	795
Kalabo	26,480	14,862	7,361	62	1,279	74	93	1	17	165
Kaoma	36,068	21,142	11,761	84	758	253	273	3	39	99
Lukulu	16,676	8,848	4,373		795	105	29	-	9	65
Mongu	36,605	16,119	8,033	114	782	117	152	-	27	175
Senanga	25,162	13,734	5,379	30	1,038	97	90	1	15	238
Sesheke	20,159	12,782	3,523	31	1,051	69	56	-	31	16
Shang'ombo	19,029	11,669	3,129	28	2,291	29	24	-	6	37

2010 Census of Population and Housing Questionnaire

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

**CENTRAL
STATISTICAL
OFFICE**

2010 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

IDENTIFICATION

Province
 District

Constabulary
 Ward

Region

CSA No.
 SEA No.

Census Building No. (CBIN)

Household No. (HHN)

Village/ Locality Name

Housing Unit No. (HUN)

Residential Address

Chief's Area

INTERVIEW STATUS

- Completed (occupied)
- Non-contact (occupied)
- Not interviewed (vacant)
- Non residential
- Refused
- Other

MARK HERE IF MORE THAN ONE QUESTIONNAIRE

Questionnaire of

SECTION P - QUESTIONS ON POPULATION FOR ALL MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD

P1 NAMES of usual residents and visitors	P2 Member-ship status?	P3 What is (NAME) relationship to the head of household?	P4 Is (NAME) male or female?	P5 How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday? If less than 1 year enter '00'	P6 PLACE OF BIRTH (Where was (NAME) born?) Write District/Country name then code	P7 Was this part of the district rural or urban at the time of birth? R U Z C	P8 If Zambian, code here then skip to P11 If non-Zambian, code here then write name of country	P9 Employment function? Family Employment	P10 What is the main purpose of your stay in Zambia? Permanent Temporary Visitor	P11 What is (NAME)'s religion?
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ENUMERATOR Name

Date

SUPERVISOR Name

Date



99060946 (82)

CONFIDENTIAL: This Census is being conducted under the Census & Statistics Act, CAP 813:01 of the laws of Zambia. The information will be strictly confidential and used for statistical purposes only.



HOUSEHOLD SUMMARY COUNT			INSTITUTIONAL		
Usual members present	Usual members absent	Visitors	Type of Collective Quarters		
Male	Male	Male	Hotel/Motel/Lodge	Police Cell	Other (Specify below)
Female	Female	Female	Hotel/Guest House/Inn	Refugee Camp	
Total	Total	Total	Hospital		
			Learning Institution		
			Prison		

Person Number	P13 What is (NAME'S) predominant language of communication?		P14 Where was (NAME) residing in October 2009?		P15 How long has (NAME) been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE)?		P17 What is (NAME'S) disability?										P18 What is the cause of (NAME'S) disability?		ONLY FOR PERSONS LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD										ONLY FOR PERSONS 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD		P28 What highest level of education has (NAME) completed?				
	Male and record code for ethnicity	Write name of predominant language from code	Record code for district or code for foreign country	Male	Female	Total	Months	Blind	Partly sighted	Deaf and Deaf	Hard of hearing	Deaf	Intellectual	Speech impairment	Physically disabled	Mentally retarded	Other	Congenital	Other violence	Spousal violence	Psychiatric	Other	P19 Is (NAME) an alien?	P20 Is (NAME) biological mother alive?	P21 Does (NAME) live in this household?	P22 Is (NAME) biological father alive?	P23 Does (NAME) live in this household?	P24 Does (NAME) have a birth certificate?	P25 Can (NAME) read and write in any language?	P26 Has (NAME) ever attended school?	P27 Is (NAME) currently attending school?	Enter code from manual			
1																							No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No				
2																							No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No				
3																							No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No				
4																							No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No				
5																							No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No				
6																							No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No				
7																							No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No				

ONLY FOR PERSONS AGED 12 YEARS OR OLDER

Person Number	P29 What is the highest professional or vocational qualification completed?		P31 What did (NAME) do in the last 7 days?		P32 What did (NAME) do in the last 12 months?		P33 What was (NAME'S) employment status in the last 12 months?		P34 What kind of work did (NAME) do in his/her main job or business during the last 12 months?	
	None	Certificate	Diploma	Bachelor's Degree	Master's Degree	PhD	Unemployed	Working	Unemployed	Working
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										

ONLY FOR PERSONS AGED 12 YEARS AND OLDER

Person Number	P35 What kind of business/service was mainly carried out by (NAME'S) employment/business in the last 12 months?		P37 How old was (NAME) when he/she first got married or started cohabiting?		P38 Have you ever had a live birth (including babies who died after birth)?		P39 Have you ever had a live birth (including babies who died after birth)?		P40 Did you have any live births in the last 12 months?		P41 Did you have any live births in the last 12 months?		P42 Did you have any live births in the last 12 months?		P43 Living with you now?		P44 Living elsewhere?		P45 Dead?		P46 Do you have a Green National Registration card?		P47 Are you a registered voter?			
	None	Other	Never	Age at first marriage	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		
1																										
2																										
3																										
4																										
5																										
6																										
7																										
8																										

ENUMERATOR: GO TO THE NEXT PAGE TO CONTINUE WITH THE LIST OF THE HOUSEHOLD'S MEMBERS. IF THE PERSON IS THE LAST MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD, PROCEED TO SECTION D.

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Ms. Chola Nakazwe Daka
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Ms. Harriet Namukoko Simbizi
Mr. Daniel Chapaila

2. List of Analysts

Mr. Daniel Daka - Deputy Director
Mr. Masiliso Sooka
Ms. Patrick Chuni

4. Tabulation Programming

Mr. Frank Kakungu
Mr. Chibesa Ndawa
Mr. Tabo Simutanyi
Mr. Costain Munsaka
Ms. Catherine Mwape
Mr. Makoselo Bowa
Ms. Bertha Nachinga
Ms. Chonde Namutowe
Mr. Victor Bwalya
Ms. Hilda Chileshe

5. Desktop Publishing Team

Mr. Anthony Nkole
Mr. Makoselo Bowa

6. Assistant Analysts

Ms. Brenda Nakamba
Mr. Ignatius Mwamba Mwango

7. Drivers

Mr. George Chanda - Transport Officer
Mr. Morris Munkondya
Mr. Leonard Phiri